

THE
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
Health of the County Borough and Port
of Grimsby,

For the Year ending 31st December, 1909,

BY
W. BULMER SIMPSON, M.B., D.P.H

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE BOROUGH
AND PORT OF GRIMSBY.

GRIMSBY

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SANITARY & BUILDING PLANS COMMITTEE,

From November 9th, 1908, to November 1st, 1909.

CHAIRMAN :
COUNCILLOR M. ABRAHAMS.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :
COUNCILLOR TATE.

	ALDERMEN :	
BROCKLESBY	MARSHALL	SMETHURST
SIR GEO. DOUGHTY	MOSS, T. C.	SOUTHWORTH
HEWSON	MUDD	SUTCLIFFE
KING, T.	PICKWELL	

	COUNCILLORS :	
ABRAHAMS	HARRISON	ROBERTS
ATKINSON	HOBBS	RUSHBY
BANNISTER	HOGG	SHEPHARD
BARKER	HOSKINS	TATE
BEELS	JOHNSON	TAYLOR, J.
BENNETT	KING, A.	TAYLOR, R.
BEST	KIRK	TICKLER
COLLINS	KNOTT	TIERNEY
CONNELL	MADDISON	WILKIN
EASON	MILLER	WILLOWS
FORBES	MOSS, F.	WING
GUZZWELL	PRIOR	

AND THE MAYOR, FRANK BARRETT, Esq., *ex-officio*.

TOWN CLERK :
W. GRANGE, Esq.

DEPUTY TOWN CLERK.
E. L. GRANGE, LL.D.

BOROUGH SURVEYOR :
H. G. WHYATT, A.M.I.C.E.

DEPUTY ENGINEER :
J. G. R. BAXTER.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

W. BULMER SIMPSON, M.B., D.P.H., FELL. BRIT. INST. PUB. HEALTH ;
FELL. OF THE SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR :

HENRY F. MOODY, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.*

ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTORS :

JNO. G. WATSON, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.*

MATTHEW CHAPMAN, Mem. Royal San. Inst *

J. J. TURNER, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

PORT SANITARY INSPECTOR :

F. STOKES.

ASSISTANT PORT SANITARY INSPECTOR :

R. MADELEY, Assoc. SAN. INST.

OFFICE CLERK :

H. T. HAY, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

JUNIOR OFFICE CLERK :

T. E. DAVIDSON.

*Also hold Certificate of Royal San. Institute as an Inspector of meat and other foods

CORPORATION SANATORIUM.

MEDICAL OFFICER :

W. B. SIMPSON, M.B., D.P.H.

MATRON :

MISS E. BOWES.

CHARGE NURSE :

MISS WORTHINGTON.

PORTER :

J. NORMAN.

Summary of Vital Statistics,

For the Year ending December 31st, 1909.

Population of Borough (estimated to middle of 1909)	73,040
Area (in acres) including foreshore to level of low water	3,260
Density of Population (<i>i.e.</i> number of persons per acre)	22'40
No of Births { Males 1115 } Total	2,204
{ Females 1089 }	
Birth rate (per thousand)	30'17
" " England and Wales, 1909	25'6
" " 76 Great Towns, 1909	25'7
" " 143 smaller towns	24'8
Deaths { Males 540 } Total	988
{ Females 448 }	
Death rate (per thousand)	Crude 13'52
	Corrected 14'24
" " England and Wales, 1909	14'5
" " 76 great towns	15'6
" " 143 smaller towns	14'5
Zymotic death rate (per thousand)	1'13
" " " England and Wales	1'12
" " " 76 great towns	1'42
" " " 143 smaller towns	1'08
Phthisis Death rate (per thousand)	1'06
Respiratory Diseases death rate (per thousand)	2'40
INFANTILE MORTALITY :	
Total deaths of infants under 1 year of age	264
Equal to a death rate per thousand births of	119

POPULATION.

The estimated population of Grimsby at the middle of 1909 is given by the Registrar-General as 73,040, as compared with 71,800 at the middle of 1908, giving a total increase during the year of 1,236.

The natural increase of population (*i.e.* excess of births over deaths) during the same period was 1,216, which is thus very nearly the whole of the increase estimated for by the Registrar-General in his returns.

The following table gives the number of houses certified for habitation up to the end of June in each year since the last census. From this it will be seen that, taking the total number of houses in the Borough and allotting 4·56 persons to each house, that being the average at the last census, the total population on the 30th June last amounts only to 72,810 :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION.

	Actual count at Census, April, 1901.		At June 30th each year.		Registrar- General's estimate at 30th June each year.
	Houses.	Population.	Actual No. of Houses.	Estimated population.	
1901	13,841	63,138 This equals 4·56 persons per house.	13,911	63,434	63,430
1902			14,295	65,185	64,596
1903			14,501	66,124	65,772
1904			14,741	67,218	66,958
1905			14,987	68,340	68,153
1906			15,303	69,781	69,359
1907			15,527	70,803	70,574
1908			15,734	71,747	71,800
1909			15,967	72,810	73,040

Births.

The number of births registered during the year was 2,204. Of this number 114 were illegitimate. The birth rate, therefore, for the year is 30·17, or somewhat lower than in 1908, when the rate was 32·06.

The annual birth rate in each of the previous ten years is shown below :—

1899	30·17	1904.....	29·71
1900	31·06	1905.....	29·55
1901	32·43	1906.....	29·82
1902	30·74	1907.....	29·75
1903	28·86	1908.....	32·06

Illegitimate Births

to the number of 114 were registered during 1909. They are included in the above-mentioned total births, of which they form a percentage of 5·17.

In 1908 the total of illegitimate births was 111 and the percentage of the total births 4·77.

The births and deaths registered during each quarter of 1909, together with their respective rates, are shown in the accompanying table :—

	BIRTHS.	RATES.	DEATHS.	RATES.
Spring Quarter.....	507	27·76	289	15·82
Summer Quarter	573	31·38	233	12·76
Autumn Quarter	566	30·99	203	11·11
Winter Quarter	558	30·55	263	14·40
ANNUAL ..	2204	30·17	988	13·52

The Mortality Rate in 1909.

There were registered in the County Borough of Grimsby in 1909 a total number of deaths of 988, comprising 540 males and 448 females, as compared with 1040 in 1908, made up of 577 males and 463 females.

These give a crude death rate of 13·52, as compared with 14·48 in 1908 and 15·92 in 1907.

The average crude death rate during the previous ten years was 16·05.

Deaths of Grimsby Residents outside the District.

Deaths of Grimsby residents to the number of 23 occurred in public Institutions outside the district of this Authority—namely, 1 in the Hull Infirmary, 1 in the Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff, 1 in the Lancaster Lunatic Asylum, 8 in the Caistor Workhouse, and 12 in the Bracebridge Asylum.

Deaths of Non-residents in the District of the Grimsby Sanitary Authority.

Included in the gross total of deaths which took place during 1909 are the deaths of non-residents to the number of 39.

By deducting this number from the total of 988, and adding on the deaths of Grimsby residents occurring outside the district, we arrive at the nett total number of deaths of 972.

On a population of 73,040 we obtain the nett death rate for the year of 13'30. The corresponding rate for England and Wales in 1909 was 14'5, for the 76 great towns 15'6, and for the 143 smaller towns 14'5.

The average nett death rate for the preceding ten years was 15'66.

Corrected Death Rate.

A correction for age and sex distribution is necessary for statistical purposes, and in order that returns from different parts of the country may be justly compared with one another.

For this purpose it is necessary to assume that the age and sex constitution of the population of Grimsby is the same to-day as at the last census, and the correcting factors in that case is 10'709. By multiplying the nett death rate by this factor we get a corrected rate of 14'24.

In order to thoroughly appreciate the enormous improvement which has taken place in recent years in the public health, it is necessary to look back and note the conditions, as shown by statistics, which obtained during quite recent years. For instance, in 1893, the population of the Borough was estimated at 54,000, yet there were registered 1,158 deaths, or nearly 200 more than in 1909, with a population of 73,000. The death rate in that year was 21'4.

In the year following, 1894, the conditions were somewhat better, there being only 919 deaths, giving a death rate of 16'7 on a population of 55,000.

During the year ending December 31st, 1895, there were 1,039 deaths, giving a death rate of 18'2. This was six years after the amalgamation with New Clee, and the average death rate for these six years was 18'1.

An interesting paragraph appears in the Medical Officer's Report for 1896, to the effect that whereas the rate for the whole district for the first six years after amalgamation was, as just stated 18'1, for the last ten years in the old district, it was 17'6 per thousand per annum.

When we remember that with each whole number diminution of the death rate the total number of deaths in the Borough is reduced by roughly 73, the

enormous saving of life which has resulted from the improved sanitary conditions prevailing is a factor to be borne in mind when the question of the vastly increased cost of modern sanitary administration is considered.

Could we at the same time estimate by statistics the improved health rate of the people then the sum of indebtedness of the public to scientific health measures would be correspondingly increased.

There is much still to be done, and progress is slow, but surely enough evidence has been adduced to show that it is worth while to make the effort—to do everything in our power to improve the life conditions of the people, to teach the gospel of cleanliness and healing powers of light, pure air and sunshine, on all possible occasions.

Where much has been done more still can be accomplished.

It may savour of egoism to remark that the so-called Public Health Department has not in the past received the recognition it deserves. Many of its leading lights have been looked upon as “faddists” and “health maniacs,” whose theories were too extreme to receive even passing notice.

The reason for this attitude is somewhat difficult to define. Possibly it arises in part from the very name attached to the department. The term *Public Health* would seem to give the impression that it is the welfare of the community as a whole which it seeks to benefit, while the fact that the whole community being made up of individuals, whatever makes for the good of the whole of necessity must likewise benefit each individual member, appears to be lost sight of.

Another factor in the case is one that we are quite powerless to alter. It is this, that in no sense can we look for immediate results. We must sow that others may reap—the full harvest of improved sanitary conditions is not immediate, but prospective. Nevertheless it behoves us to do our duty, and remembering that sickness and disease are always expensive luxuries, so by improving the health of the community we may in this way make a profitable investment.

Annual Death Rate in the various Districts.

In consequence of the recent alteration in the Ward boundaries and the increase in the number of Wards, a comparison of the vital statistics of the various districts over a series of years is not practicable. For the three years since the alterations were made the mortality rate in the new Wards is as follows :—

	H.	Wln.	Weels.	Wlw.	S.	Alex.	S.W.	Cen.	Clee.	Vict.	N.E.	Hain.
1907	17'8	16'6	9'4	12'18	8'7	14'9	13'2	16'7	9'38	16'25	17'24	10'18
1908	15'69	13'65	8'73	10'3	9'011	2'81	9'55	15'01	10'14	13'17	15'06	9'61
1909	14'30	16'33	8'52	8'64	7'54	8'39	10'59	9'97	9'83	14'10	15'00	10'32

CAUSES OF DEATH.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

83 deaths were registered from these causes, as compared with 115 in 1908 and 161 in 1907.

The general Zymotic rate is 1·13 per thousand living, as against 1·60 the previous year, and an average for the last nine years of 2·42.

The deaths from Zymotic diseases were made up of Scarlatina 1, Diphtheria 7, Enteric Fever 21, Puerperal Fever 3, Erysipelas 1, Measles 4, Whooping Cough 11, Diarrhoea 30, and Rheumatic Fever 5.

The death rate from the 7 principal Zymotics was 1·01, as compared with 1·58 last year, and an average for the last nine years of 2·34.

For the whole of England and Wales in 1909, the death rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 1·12, and for the 76 great towns for the same period the rate was 1·42.

Measles.

For the second year in succession the number of deaths from Measles has been remarkably low, only 4 deaths altogether having been recorded during the year 1909. In 1908 the number only reached 10, while in 1907 as many as 50 deaths were due to this cause alone, and 46 during 1906.

Whooping Cough.

A slight increase is to be recorded in the deaths from Whooping Cough during the past year, when the total reached was 10, compared with only 5 in 1908. On the other hand the numbers for the two past years are much below those of the years 1907 and 1906, which were respectively 38 and 34.

Diarrhoea.

Only 30 deaths occurred from this disease in 1909 as compared with 69 in 1908, and 30 in 1907. In the hot summer of 1906 the deaths from this disease alone reached the high total of 152.

Of the 30 deaths registered during 1909, 26 were under one year of age, 2 between 1 and 5 years, and 2 were adults.

Annual Report, 1909.

Zymotic Diseases.

All other Diseases.

Annual Report, 1909.								Typhoid Diseases.															All Other Diseases.															TOTALS	ALL AGES TOTALS
LOCALITY	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up-wards.		Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea	Rheumatic Fever	Heart Disease.	Cerebral Disease.	Diseases of the Abdominal Organs.	Phthisis.	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs	Atrophy and Premature Birth.	Convulsions.	Cancer.	Senile Decay	Injuries.	Other Causes					
Humber Ward.	100	35	12		5	29	19	Under 5						1						1	1	3		1	1	1	3	13	19	1				2	47	100			
								5 up-wards					1					2		10	10	4	6	6			8	3		3	53								
Wellington Ward.	122	49	14	3	5	34	17	Under 5			2										3	7	1			3	3	4	16	13	5			2	4	63	122		
								5 up-wards					2				1		1	10	5	5	5	14		1	9	2	1	3	59								
Weelsby Ward.	51	12	5	5	3	11	15	Under 5													1				5		2		7	2					17	51			
								5 up-wards										1	5	6	3	5	6			4	4			34									
Wellow Ward.	42	7	3		1	16	15	Under 5														4		1	1		1	3							10	42			
								5 up-wards								1				5	3	9	2	2			3	5		2	32								
South Ward.	28	4	2		2	10	10	Under 5																	1		1		4						6	28			
								5 up-wards										1	2	2	6	4	3			1	3			22									
Alexandra Ward.	58	18	5	2	6	19	8	Under 5			1										1	1			2			6	9					3	23	58			
								5 up-wards					1						6	5	3	9	4			3	1	2	1	35									
South-West Ward.	34	7	1		1	12	13	Under 5													1	1				1		1	4						8	34			
								5 up-wards											4	7		4	2			4	4		1	26									
Central Ward	74	24	2	3	2	24	19	Under 5														1			1	1	2	7	9	4				1	26	74			
								5 up-wards			1								9	4	4	4	15			5	3		3	48									
Clee Ward	54	18	5	1	2	19	9	Under 5			1											3			1	3	2	1	10	1				1	23	54			
								5 up-wards											1				9	3	2	2	5			2	3	1	3	31					
Victoria Ward.	102	32	11		4	41	14	Under 5												1		3		1	3	1	3	13	10	8					43	102			
								5 up-wards					2		1				14	9	3	7	12			6	2	3		59									
North-East Ward.	99	33	6	2	4	38	16	Under 5												2	3	4			2		2	11	11	3				1	39	99			
								5 up-wards											1	10	4	6	4	14			5	5	9	2	60								
Hainton Ward.	74	14	3	2	6	28	21	Under 5													1	1				1	1	3	6	2			1	1	17	74			
								5 up-wards						1					5	8	8	7	11			10	4	1	2	57									
General District Hospital.	57	11	4	4	4	28	6	Under 5																	1	1	1	2	6				3	1	15	57			
								5 up-wards											2	5	15	3				6			9	2	42								
Corporation Isolation Hospital.	15		1	4	4	6		Under 5		1																									1	15			
								5 up-wards																															14
Workhouse.	78		1	1	4	45	27	Under 5																				1							1	78			
								5 up-wards												14	5	12	15	4			3	19		3	77								
Total under 5.	339	264	75					Under 5		1	4			1						4	11	28	1		3	21	12	22	77	108	26			6	14	339			
Total 5 upwards.	649			27	53	360	209	5 up-wards			3			20		3		1				2	4	105	76	80	77	99		1	69	58	26	25	649	988			
Total at all ages.	988							At all ages		1	7			21		3		1	4	11	30	5	108	97	92	99	176	108	27	69	58	32	39	988					
Deaths occurring within, but not belonging to the District.	39	2		1	4	24	8	Under 5																				1	1						2	39			
								5 up-wards												3						3	3	9	4	2				3	5		3	2	37

GENERAL CAUSES.

Of the general causes of death (*i.e.* other than those due to epidemic diseases) the various affections of the respiratory organs taken together, *e.g.*, Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Acute Pneumonia, Asthma, &c., account for a total number of deaths of 176, which, singularly enough, is exactly the same number as were ascribed to these causes during the previous year. These give a respiratory diseases death rate of 2.40 for the whole district. The death rates from the respiratory diseases and from other affections, in the various localities, will be found in the accompanying tables.

The lowest rate for the respiratory diseases—namely, .80, is recorded in the South and the South-West Wards, and the highest in Wellington Ward, where it reaches the high figure of 4.01 per thousand.

Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels caused the death of 108 persons during 1909, compared with 95 from the same causes in 1908. The rate per thousand of the population for these affections was 1.47 for the whole district.

Affections of the Brain and Spinal Cord caused 97 deaths in 1909, compared with 79 in the previous year, while diseases of the Abdominal Organs gave rise to 92 deaths in 1909 and 98 in 1908.

Tubercular diseases generally caused 99 deaths, as compared with 111 in 1908. Phthisis Pulmonalis and generalised Tuberculosis formed the largest group of the tubercular diseases, and during 1909 78 deaths were attributed to these causes. These give a Phthisis death rate for the whole district of 1.06. There are no very great variations in the rate for the various localities, the highest, 1.15, being in the Alexandra Ward, and the lowest .18 in the Cleve Ward.

Atrophy and Premature Birth as usual have a considerable number of deaths attributed to them. The number in 1909 was 108, compared with 105 in 1908. The deaths of 27 infants are ascribed to Convulsions.

Cancer caused the deaths of 69 persons during the year, while Injuries, Suicides and death by violence generally gave rise to 32 deaths. A total of 39 deaths are ascribed to other unclassified causes.

Old Age Death Rate.

151 deaths occurred during the year of persons 70 years of age and upwards, as follows :—

Between	70 and 75	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	51
„	75 and 80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
„	80 and 85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
„	85 and 90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
„	90 and 95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

These constitute an old age death rate of 2'06 per thousand living, and 152'82 per thousand of the total deaths, as compared with 2'11 and 146'15 respectively in the previous year.

Cancer.

Sixty-nine deaths were attributed to Cancer in 1909. This shows a considerable increase over the number registered in 1908, in which year the total was 57. The Cancer death rate of 1'05 per thousand living, is much the highest rate yet recorded. The following table, which gives the total deaths and the rate per thousand living over a number of years, will illustrate at a glance the very marked increase which has taken place in the fatality of this much dreaded disease.

Disinfection of premises and of bedding or clothing will be at once attended to by the department in any case where a death from this disease has occurred. The returns of deaths registered in the Borough are only received weekly, and it is frequently too late when information reaches the office of a death having taken place, and it would be of assistance to your officials if medical men or the friends of a patient would notify us by letter when disinfection of any premises is desired. In view of the probable infective character of Cancer it is most desirable that this should be done.

Deaths from Cancer over a series of Years.

Year.	No of Deaths,	Rate per 1,000 living.	Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.
1897	28	'47	1904	47	.71
1898	22	'35	1905	33	'49
1899	22	'34	1906	45	'64
1900	40	'60	1907	60	'84
1901	46	'72	1908	57	'79
1902	44	'68	1909	69	1'05
1903	40	'61			

General Causes of Death.

I. PHTHISIS.

Locality	Humber.	Welln.	Weelsby	Wellow.	South.	Alex.	S.W.	Cent.	Clee.	Vict.	N.E.	Hainton	D.H.	Work-house.	Total.
Deaths under 5 ..	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	8
5 upwards	6	5	5	1	4	8	3	3	1	6	4	7	3	14	70
Total	7	7	6	2	4	8	3	3	1	7	5	8	3	14	78
Rate per 1,000 ..	1'00	'93	1'00	'41	1'07	1'15	'93	'40	'18	'96	'75	1'11	—	—	1'06

II. INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Locality	Humber.	Welln.	Weelsby	Wellow.	South.	Alex.	S.W.	Cent.	Clee.	Vict.	N.E.	Hainton	D.H.	Sanatn.	Work-house.	Total.
Deaths under 5	13	16	—	3	—	6	1	7	1	13	11	3	2	—	1	77
5 upwards	6	14	6	2	3	4	2	15	5	12	14	11	—	1	4	99
Total ..	19	30	6	5	3	10	3	22	6	25	25	14	2	1	5	176
Rate per 1,000 ..	2'71	4'01	1'00	1'02	'80	1'44	'80	2'96	1'09	3'45	3'75	1'95	—	—	—	2'40

HEART DISEASE.

Locality.....	Humber	Welln.	Weelsby	Wellow	South	Alex.	S.W.	Cent.	Clee	Vict.	N.E.	Hainton	D.H.	Work-house.	Total
Deaths under 5 ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
5 upwards	10	10	5	5	2	6	4	9	9	14	10	5	2	14	105
Total	11	10	5	6	2	6	4	9	9	15	10	5	2	14	108
Rate per 1,000 ..	1'57	1'33	·83	1'23	·53	·86	1'24	1'21	1'63	2'07	1'51	·69	—	—	1'47

IV. DISEASES OF THE ABDOMINAL ORGANS.

Locality.....	Humber	Welln.	Weelsby	Wellow	South	Alex.	S.W.	Cent.	Clee	Vict.	N.E.	Hainton	D.H.	Work-house.	Total
Deaths under 5 ..	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	12
5 upwards	4	5	3	9	6	3	—	4	2	3	6	8	15	12	80
Total	5	8	3	9	6	3	1	5	5	4	6	9	16	12	92
Rate per 1,000 ..	·71	1'07	·50	1'85	1'61	·43	·31	·67	·91	·55	·90	1'25	—	—	1'25

V. CEREBRAL DISEASES.

Locality.....	Humber	Welln.	Weelsby	Wellow	South	Alex.	S.W.	Cent.	Clee	Vict.	N.E.	Hainton	D.H.	Work-house.	Total
Deaths under 5 ..	1	3	5	1	1	2	—	1	1	3	2	—	1	—	21
5 upwards	10	5	6	3	2	5	7	4	3	9	4	8	5	5	76
Total	11	8	11	4	3	7	7	5	4	12	6	8	6	5	97
Rate per 1,000 ..	1'57	1'07	1'83	·82	·80	1'01	2'18	·67	·72	1'65	·90	1'11	—	—	1'32

TABLE 2—THE ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY DEATH RATES IN EACH WARD.

LOCALITIES.		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Annual.
Humber Ward	.. .. .	15.45	13.16	10.30	18.31	14.30
Wellington Ward	.. .. .	23.56	11.78	11.24	18.74	16.33
Weelsby Ward	.. .. .	8.69	8.69	6.02	10.70	8.52
Wellow Ward	.. .. .	9.05	10.69	5.76	9.05	8.64
South Ward	.. .. .	6.46	6.46	6.46	10.78	7.54
Alexandra Ward	.. .. .	8.10	5.78	8.68	10.99	8.39
South-West Ward	.. .. .	13.70	12.46	8.72	7.47	10.59
Central Ward	.. .. .	11.85	9.70	8.62	9.70	9.97
Clee Ward	.. .. .	11.65	8.01	10.92	8.74	9.83
Victoria Ward	.. .. .	19.91	12.72	11.61	12.17	14.10
North-East Ward	.. .. .	13.33	15.75	9.69	21.21	15.00
Hainton Ward	.. .. .	12.27	10.04	7.81	11.15	10.32

TABLE 3.—Showing the Acreage, Population, Density, General and Zymotic Death Rates in each Ward.

Wards.	Acreage.	Popula- tion.	Density.	GENERAL DEATH RATE.						ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.					
				Per Acre.			Per 1,000.			Per Acre.			Per 1,000.		
				Under 5.	5 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5.	5 and upwards.	Total.
Humber	251	6990	27·84	·18	·21	·39	6·72	7·58	14·30	·023	·011	·035	·85	·42	1·28
Wellington ...	82	7470	91·09	·76	·71	1·48	8·43	7·89	16·33	·158	·048	·207	1·74	·53	2·27
Weelsby	276	5980	21·66	·06	·12	·18	2·84	5·68	8·52	·003	·003	·007	·16	·16	·33
Wellow	201	4860	24·17	·04	·15	·20	2·05	6·58	8·64	·019	·004	·024	·82	·20	1·02
South	872	3710	4·25	·006	·02	·03	1·61	5·92	7·54	Nil	·001	·001	Nil	·26	·26
Alexandra.....	496	6910	13·93	·04	·07	·11	3·32	5·06	8·39	·006	·002	·008	·43	·14	·57
South-West ...	83	3210	38·67	·09	·31	·40	2·49	8·09	10·59	·024	Nil	·024	·62	Nil	·62
Central	89	7420	83·37	·29	·53	·83	3·50	6·46	9·97	·011	·011	·022	·13	·13	·26
Clee	369	5490	14·87	·06	·08	·14	4·18	5·64	9·83	·010	·002	·013	·73	·18	·91
Victoria.....	128	7230	56·48	·33	·46	·79	5·94	8·15	14·10	·031	·023	·054	·55	·41	·96
North-East ...	296	6600	22·29	·13	·20	·33	5·90	9·09	15·00	·030	·003	·033	1·36	·15	1·51
Hainton	117	7170	61·28	·14	·48	·63	2·37	7·94	10·32	·017	·008	·025	·27	·13	·41
Total	3260	73040	22·40	·10	·19	·30	4·64	8·88	13·52	·015	·010	·025	·68	·45	1·13

Infantile Mortality.

There were registered in the Borough during 1909 a total number of deaths of infants under one year of age of 264. During the same period there were registered 2,204 births. Hence the infant mortality calculated on the rate per thousand births is 119. In the previous year there were 314 deaths of infants and a mortality rate of 136, while in 1907 the rate was 153, and in 1906 176.

There is thus a very decided fall in the rate of infant deaths to record for the year 1909, which is much the lowest on record.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the most marked fall in the number of recorded deaths is in class of cases which come under the head of diarrhœal affections. This is in a large degree due to the cool wet summer which was experienced in 1909. That this is not all, however, a glance at the table giving the infant mortality rate over a series of years will show.

Infantile Mortality Rate over a series of years.

Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1897	221	1904	189
1898	223	1905	175
1899	215	1906	176
1900	193	1907	153
1901	185	1908	136
1902	144	1909	119
1903	170		

In December, 1908, your Committee having decided on the appointment of a Lady Health Visitor and the " Notification of Births Act " having been adopted, Miss Chase was appointed and commenced her duties in that month.

The wisdom generally of this step has been questioned largely on the ground that it was an unwarrantable interference with the privacy of the home, and as an interference with parental responsibility and the sanctity of motherhood.

It has further been suggested that the teaching of the elder girls in school would be a more satisfactory method of dealing with the difficulty of lack of knowledge in the rearing of infants.

In the special report on the subject prepared by your Medical Officer and presented to the Sub-Committee, one of the recommendations was :—

" The training of elder girls in domestic hygiene and the mothering of the infant."

This aspect of the question, then, has not been lost sight of, but in order to help those who had already entered upon the cares and anxieties of motherhood it was thought necessary to do something.

That there is no infringement of the rights of the citizen or any attempt to invade the home will be evident, when it is remembered that the visits of the Lady Health visitor are "offered" to any one desiring her advice and assistance, and that it is optional for anyone to deny her admission if they are so inclined. Our object is to help those who need or desire such services as we are able to render—not to force attentions on the unwilling.

It was fairly evident that improper feeding and the neglect or disuse of the natural means of support for the child were largely responsible for the high death rate.

It was thought probable that if we could, by appointing a person trained in the feeding and general care of infants, who would visit the houses where a birth had occurred and give instructions in suitable cases, these cases being largely those where breast feeding was impossible, and where the mother was utterly ignorant of the proper method of artificial feeding, do something towards stemming the "torrent of waste of infant life," the end would more than justify the means.

Qualifications of a Health Visitor.

As outlined in my report to the Authority on Infant Mortality, the success or otherwise of a Health Visitor will depend largely on individuality. Perhaps in no other work or calling in life will *tact* count for more than in carrying on this work. We may say that the Health Visitor should be a qualified nurse, and that she should have had special training in midwifery and the care of infants, and hold a certificate of proficiency in this department of the nursing profession, and yet without the qualifying gifts of sympathy and kindness and tact her efforts would but prove a miserable failure and her presence in the home, to which she is admitted on sufferance, would not be welcomed with that enthusiasm which is necessary if she is to win her way to the confidence and the hearts of mothers needing her advice and guidance.

That she should have a natural love of children is hardly less necessary. The work is, perhaps, as monotonous and as heart-breaking as any work well could be, and without this saving grace of a largely developed maternal instinct her interest in the work would be apt to flag and her usefulness be proportionately diminished.

Under the provisions of the "Notifications of Births Act, 1907," all births are required to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of the occurrence. For the services of a Lady Health Visitor to be of any value the adoption of this Act appeared to be an essential step, seeing that under the Registration Act a birth is only required to be registered sometime within a period of six weeks. Hence much valuable time was lost before we were able to get in touch with those whom it was desired to help.

It is obviously beyond the powers of one visitor to reach all the homes where a birth has occurred ; it is equally obvious that it is unnecessary that all the homes should be visited. For instance, in those houses where a medical man and a trained nurse are afforded it would be quite superfluous for your Health Visitor to put in an appearance.

So the notifications as received are carefully considered, and a selection made of those where it is thought probable a visit may be of service.

These homes are visited, and from the information then obtained it is readily seen which are the cases most probably requiring additional advice and assistance, and these are then marked for occasional re-visiting.

In others either it is found that the services of the Visitor will not be required, the mother being quite capable and sufficiently experienced to be independent of outside help. Or it may be that help is declined, in which case also the Visitor does not make any further call.

In visiting a home where a birth has occurred her object would be to encourage the mother to nourish the infant at the breast, and would help and advise in any case where little difficulties occur in carrying this out. She would also advise the mother how to look after her own health so as to provide a sufficiency of nourishment for the infant. It is found in many cases that although the breast milk is ample while the mother is in bed and having plenty of extra nourishment, as soon as she is about this gradually fails, and the infant is perforce obliged to be put on the bottle. This, no doubt, is due to the fact, not by any means sufficiently appreciated by nursing mothers, that in order to nourish her own body and provide sustenance for the infant extra supplies of good food are required. If, instead of leaving off the gruel and other extras, which had formed part of the diet while in bed, still more was taken when getting about her ordinary duties, then I think we should hear less about the "milk going" as soon as the mother gets about again.

Where the difficulties of breast feeding were found to be insuperable or the milk entirely failed, the nurse-visitor would instruct how best to feed the infant on artificial food, and would herself demonstrate how to carry out the details of infant feeding.

She would specially emphasise the necessity for absolute cleanliness in regard to all the utensils, and in the storage of the milk as well as the keeping of it protected from flies and dust.

She would also dwell on the necessity for giving food at regular intervals, and at no other times, in order to avoid the danger of overfeeding which is so prevalent in the bottle feeding of infants. More infants are probably killed every year by overfeeding than by underfeeding, or even by feeding with unsuitable food.

Generally, the hygiene of the home and the "mothering" of the infant form the theme of the Health Visitor in visiting the houses where births have been notified.

Work of Lady Health Visitor during the Year.

In addition to her work in visiting houses where births have been notified under the Early Notification of Births Act, Miss Chase has also supervised the work of the midwives as required under the Midwives Act, 1902. To these she paid altogether during the year 127 visits.

To cases of Phthisis notified as resident in the district of a Poor Law Medical Officer, Miss Chase has also paid occasional visits, numbering in all 43.

1130 visits have been paid to houses where births have been notified, and 1,170 re-visits have been made.

Miss Chase has likewise attended the School for Mothers each Wednesday afternoon, if at all able to do so.

School for Mothers.

The inauguration during the year of an institution having for its object the bringing together of mothers, and mothers-to-be, for the purpose of instruction in the various details of infant management, marks the beginning of a new departure in the work of lowering the rate of Infant Mortality.

It is, as it were, the first step in the co-ordination of voluntary with municipal effort.

A preliminary Meeting was first of all held at the Health Offices of a number of ladies interested in the movement, and the general details of the proposed scheme were discussed.

The use of a room at the Albert Street Adult School was secured for Wednesday afternoons, and invitations issued to mothers to bring their babies. A weighing machine was obtained, and the babies are weighed weekly, a record being kept of each successive weighing, so that the baby's progress is in this way graphically represented.

Short talks to mothers on the subject of baby hygiene form a feature of the afternoon's proceedings.

It is pleasing to note how interested mothers appear in seeing how much the baby has gained since the last weighing, and with what alarm they view any signs of falling off in the rate of progress.

Baby Show.

In connection with the Mothers' Welcome (or School for Mothers, as it is variously named) a Baby Show, which will probably become a yearly event, was held at the Town Hall—a very large entry of babies was secured, and the interest taken in the show was such that the large hall proved inadequate for the accommodation of the public who desired to witness the proceedings.

The then Mayor and Mayoress (Councillor and Mrs. Barrett) took an active part in the inauguration of the Mothers' Welcome, and likewise in the Baby Show, the Mayor distributing the prizes to the successful "candidates."

Much good has been, I am convinced, and will continue to be, accomplished by these and similar institutions having for their object the helping of mothers in the up-bringing of infants.

Infantile Mortality in Wards.

WARDS.....	H.	Welln.	Weels.	Well'w.	South.	Alex.	S.W.	Gen.	Clee.	Viet.	N.E.	Hahn.	Total.
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES													
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Whooping Cough .....	..	2	I	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	2	..	6
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.													
Diarrhea	3	5	..	3	..	..	..	I	..	..	I	I	I4
Enteritis .....	..	..	..	I	..	2	..	I	3	2	2	..	I1
Gastritis .....	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gastro-Enteritis .....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	I	..	7
WASTING DISEASES.													
Atrophy	5	6	4	..	2	4	I	4	3	4	I	I	35
Debility .....	..	2	..	..	..	I	2	I	..	..	..	I	7
Marasmus .....	..	I	..	..	..	3	..	I	I	..	2	..	8
Premature Birth	I4	4	3	..	2	6	I	2	5	6	7	3	53
Congenital Defects	2	I	I	2	..	I	..	I	I	..	2	..	I1
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.													
Tubercular Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	I	..	..	3
Peritonitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	..	I	..	..	..	I	..	..	I	..	2	I	6
ERYSIPELAS.													
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions .....	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	3	2	26
Bronchitis	4	6	..	..	..	3	..	3	I	2	5	I	25
Pneumonia	7	4	..	2	..	3	I	2	..	6	2	2	29
Meningitis (not Tubercular) ..	..	I	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	..	3
Syphilis	I	2	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	I	..	..	5
Other Causes .....	..	2	I	..	..	2	..	I	2	I	..	I	10
Totals	36	48	12	8	4	29	7	24	18	32	33	I3	264

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1909, 397 notifications were received, as compared with 588 during 1908, and 835 in 1907.

The average number during the last ten years was 667.

There is thus a decided fall in the number of notifications of all forms of notifiable diseases. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria being chiefly responsible for the decreased numbers, while Enteric Fever shows an increase on 1908.

Of the whole of the cases notified 216 were treated in the Sanatorium, equal to a percentage of 54·40, compared with 45·57 in 1908.

Scarlet Fever.

As predicted in the annual report for 1908, there is to record again for 1909 a further fall in the incidence of this disease, the cases notified numbering 136, as compared with 283 in 1908, and 537 in 1907. The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was therefore 1·86, compared with 3·94 in 1908, and 7·54 in 1907.

Judging by the past history of the disease and its known tendency to periods of epidemic prevalence, or "cycles," we may reasonably anticipate a further spell of comparative immunity.

The accompanying table will illustrate this point :—

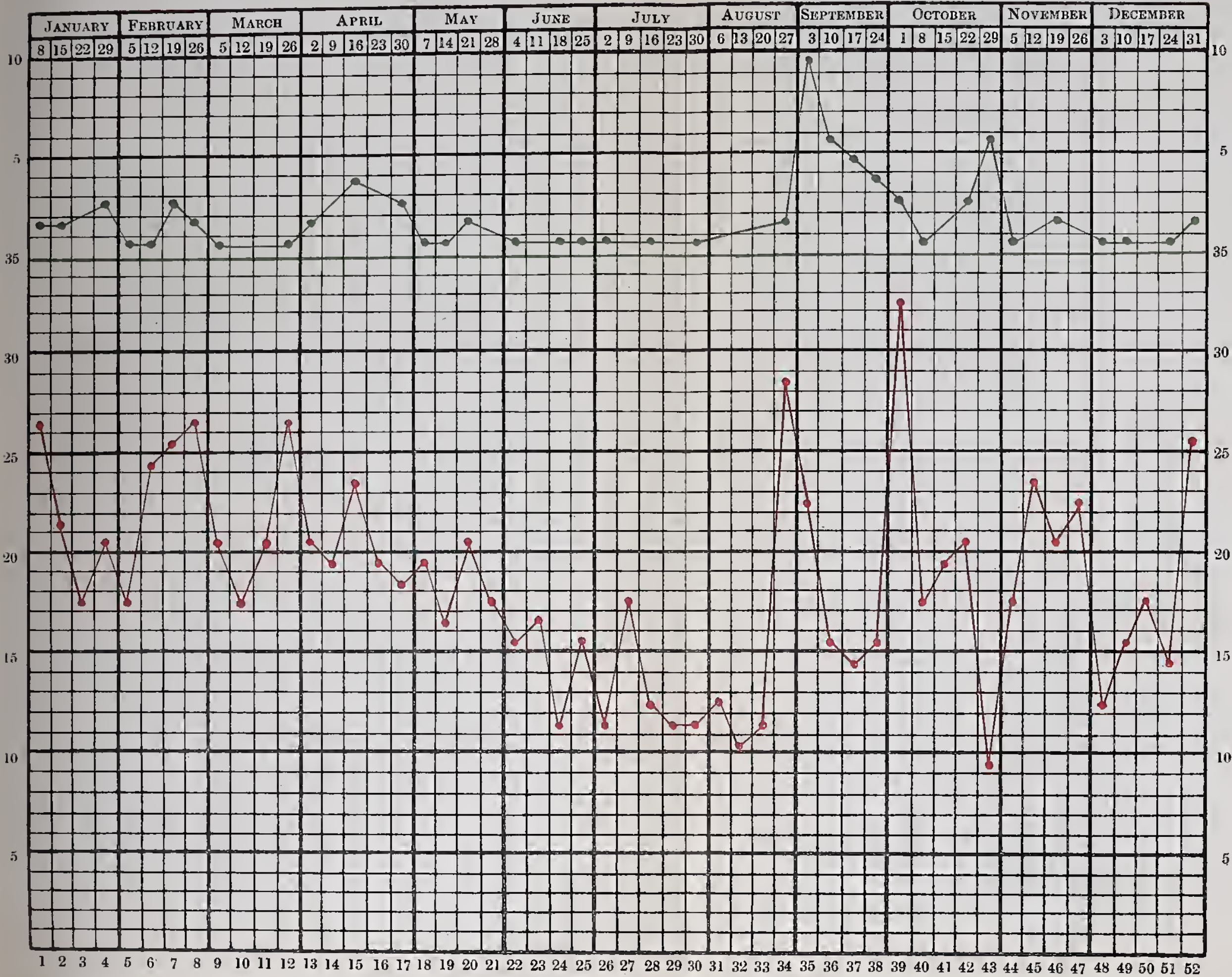
INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS YEARS.

Year.	No. of cases notified.	Rate per 1000.	No. treated in Sanatorium	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 100 cases Notified.
1893	306	5·66	5	4	1·37
1894	203	3·69	10	8	3·94
1895	148	2·64	12	3	2·03
1896	146	2·38	13	6	4·11
1897	135	2·30	47	3	2·22
1898	160	2·58	31	4	2·50
1899	149	2·32	10	2	1·34
1900	102	1·55	16	—	—
1901	202	3·19	51	1	·49
1902	708	11·03	156	10	1·41
1903	354	5·43	128	9	2·54
1904	110	1·66	54	3	2·80
1905	96	1·43	44	—	—
1906	226	3·25	111	1	·44
1907	537	7·54	344	11	2·04
1908	283	3·94	153	5	1·75
1909	136	1·86	96	1	·73

CHART No. 1.

DEATH RETURNS, JANUARY 1st to DECEMBER 31st, 1909 (Inclusive).

The **RED** Spots indicate the number of Deaths per week from all causes, the **GREEN** Spots Zymotics.



Diphtheria.

Only 74 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, compared with 147 in 1908, and 118 in 1907.

The attack-rate per thousand was 1·01, compared with 2·04 in 1908, and 1·65 in 1907. This rate is the lowest on record, the nearest approach to it being in 1895, when it was only 1·23.

The mortality rate, however, shows a slight rise, being 9·45 per cent. of the cases notified, as compared with 7·48 per cent. in 1908, and 9·32 in 1907.

There were no serious "School" outbreaks during the year, and it has not been necessary to close any school or department, nor to have any general "swabbing" of school children's throats for the purpose of discovering "carriers."

The following table shows the relative prevalence of Diphtheria in various years :—

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA (INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP) IN VARIOUS YEARS.

Year.	No. of Cases Notified.	Rate per 1000	No. treated in Sanatorium.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 100 Cases Notified.
1893	121	2·24	1	29	23·96
1894	112	2·03	2	21	18·75
1895	69	1·23	2	13	18·84
1896	82	1·43	1	23	27·07
1897	83	1·42	12	25	30·12
1898	90	1·45	—	9	10·00
1899	148	2·30	3	31	20·94
1900	360	5·47	76	51	14·13
1901	306	4·84	97	38	12·41
1902	136	2·12	30	12	8·60
1903	101	1·55	28	8	7·92
1904	141	2·13	51	19	13·47
1905	105	1·56	33	14	13·33
1905	126	1·81	47	21	16·66
1907	118	1·65	60	11	9·32
1908	147	2·04	62	11	7·48
1909	74	1·01	31	7	9·45

DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS.

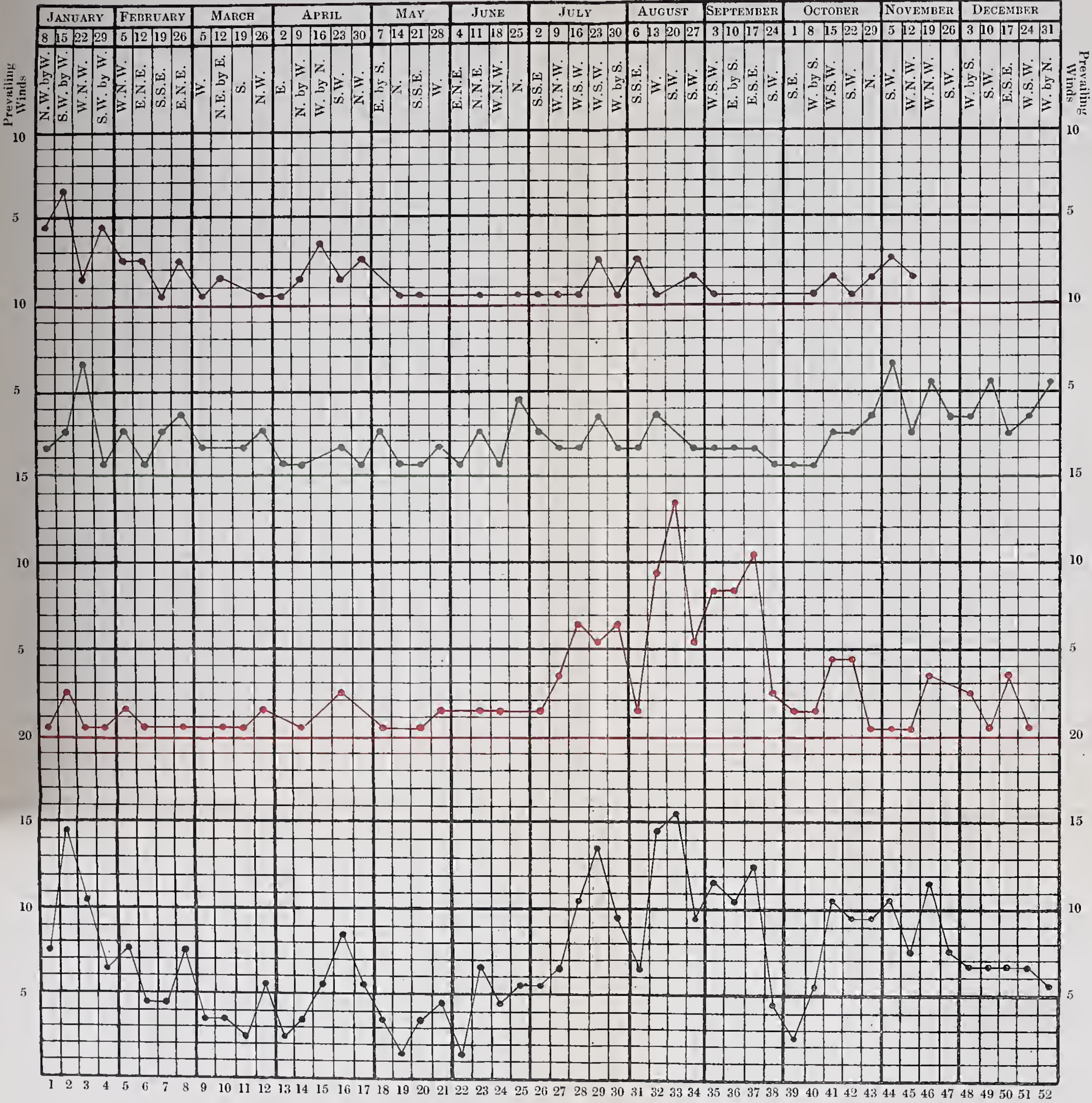
WARDS.....	H.	Welln.	Clee.	N.E.	Weelsby.	Wellow.	Centl.	Hainton.	Alex.	Victoria.	S.W.	S.	TOTAL.
March.....	3	4	—	1	6	5	2	2	2	5	1	2	33
June	2	—	1	—	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	17
September	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	13
December	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	1	11
Total	8	6	3	2	12	9	8	3	10	6	3	4	74
Rate per 1,000	1·14	·80	·54	·30	2·00	1·85	1·07	·41	1·44	·82	·93	1·07	1·01

DEATHS.

WARDS.....	H.	Welln.	Clee.	N.E. Weelsby.	Wellow.	Centl. Hainton.	Alex. Victoria.	S.W.	S.	Sanator.	TOTAL.
March.....	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Total	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	7
Rate per 1,000	—	·26	·18	—	—	·13	—	·14	—	—	·09

CHART No. 2.

BLACK Spots indicate the total Notifications each week during 1909
RED " " " " Typhoid Fever Cases each week during 1909.
GREEN " " " " Scarlet " " " " " "
VIOLET " " " " Diphtheria " " " " " "
BLACK Letters " " " " Prevailing Winds " " " " " "



Enteric Fever.

The number of cases of this disease notified during the year 1909 is slightly in excess of the total for 1908, namely—146, as compared with 123 in 1908 and 1907.

This is a somewhat unfortunate and disquieting circumstance, but when we bear in mind that the average for the previous ten years is 208 cases, then the position does not seem quite so serious as at first it appeared to be.

The attack rate per thousand inhabitants is 2·14, as compared with 1·72 in 1908 and 1907. The attack rate during the previous ten years averaged 3·18.

A considerable and sudden rise in the number of notified cases of this disease occurred in the month of July last year, this being a month or six weeks in advance of what may be termed the normal time for the usual seasonal rise in the incidence of Enteric Fever in the town.

Suspicion at this time attached to the water which was being used for watering the street and for supplying the public lavatories. During a spell of rather dry weather it appeared that the supply from the artesian well bores had been supplemented by "country" ditch water, which was obviously open to contamination by sewage matter.

The use of this water was discontinued, and for a short time there was a slightly decreased rate of rise of incidence followed by the usual autumnal rise consequent on the heavy rains and floods which occurred in the month of August.

In the construction and maintenance of houses sufficient attention is not paid to the ventilation of the spaces beneath the floors. When a sudden rise of the ground water occurs, as the result of heavy rains, then a rapid displacement of ground air occurs which is forced upwards into the basements of houses.

Where drains are leaky and the surrounding soil sewage-soaked, it is easy to realise how impure air may gain access to a dwelling, and thus a possible source of Typhoid put in operation.

In considering the subject of Enteric Fever incidence, it is satisfactory to note that some progress is being made with the conversion of the filthy privy boxes to the water carriage system. The progress, however, is not nearly rapid enough, for until the whole of these noisome and unsanitary arrangements are cleared away we shall not be able to record a satisfactory rate of incidence of Enteric Fever.

The position of Grimsby in respect to Enteric Fever is somewhat unfortunate. For many years now, indeed as far back as the records under the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act takes us, and no doubt for a long period prior to this, Enteric Fever has been endemic to a serious extent, and, while odd cases had to be recorded at intervals all through the year, as regularly as the autumn months were reached a big outbreak of Typhoid Fever might with certainty be predicted.

Since it has become definitely established that large numbers of individuals who have recovered from the disease remain "carriers" and excrete at intervals Typhoid Bacilli by the million, it is clear that as stated in last year's report, "when we bear in mind the capability of flies to carry on their feet large numbers of Bacteria, it is not difficult to realize how they may easily pick up some Typhoid Bacilli from any excreta which may be at hand, and forthwith make their way into the house and deposit these same Bacilli on any convenient article of food."

It follows, therefore, that Enteric Fever having been, so to speak, endemic in the district over a long period, there must be living amongst us a large number of persons who are chronic "carriers." The utter hopelessness of ever being able to get the upperhand of the disease, so long as excreta, which may in the case of the "carrier" resident be infested with the specific Bacillus, are retained in the vicinity of dwellings, must be at once evident.

It will be many years yet before this big blot on our sanitary condition is quite erased, but so surely as we attack the citadel from this, the only vulnerable point, so surely shall victory crown our efforts.

We have made good progress of late, but there is much yet to be accomplished. And if all concerned would but put their shoulder to the wheel progress would be much more rapid.

What a magnificent achievement it would be if, during the next few years, the incidence of Enteric Fever in Grimsby could be reduced to vanishing point. To no one surely would this achievement appeal more vividly than to those who, by themselves exercising some self-denial, had largely helped in bringing about the desired result by putting their own property into a state of modern sanitary repair.

To your officials charged with the responsibility of safeguarding the health of the public it would be a pleasure and a delight to be able to record yearly a steady but sure diminution in the number of cases of what is now universally recognised as a "filth" disease.

Continued Fever.

Five cases of Continued Fever were reported during the year, with no deaths.

The following table gives the number of cases and the rate of incidence over a series of years of Enteric and Continued Fever :—

INCIDENCE OF ENTERIC FEVER (INCLUDING CONTINUED AND RELAPSING FEVER) IN VARIOUS YEARS.

Year.	No of Cases. Notified.	Rate per 1000.	No. treated in Sanatorium.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 100 Cases Notified.
1893	368	6·81	—	54	14·67
1894	141	2·56	—	26	18·44
1895	204	3·64	5	21	10·29
1896	129	2·26	4	15	10·62
1897	131	2·24	6	11	8·47
1898	301	4·85	24	24	7·97
1899	305	4·75	—	28	9·14
1900	181	2·75	41	14	7·73
1901	360	5·70	97	37	10·27
1902	410	6·39	74	29	7·07
1903	245	3·76	91	20	8·16
1904	121	1·83	58	13	10·74
1905	119	1·77	50	12	10·08
1906	101	1·45	47	10	9·90
1907	123	1·72	53	16	13·00
1908	124	1·72	55	14	11·29
1909	151	2·14	89	21	13·90

TYPHOID FEVER NOTIFICATIONS.

WARDS.....	H.	Welln.	Clee.	N.E.	Weelsby.	Wellow.	Centl.	Hainton.	Alex.	Victoria.	S.W.	S.	TOTAL.
March.....	5	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	14
June	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	2	3	13
September	8	4	1	8	7	4	12	17	8	14	1	7	91
December	5	6	3	5	—	1	2	—	—	4	1	1	28
Total	18	14	4	14	9	5	16	17	11	23	4	11	146
Rate per 1,000	2'57	1'87	'72	2'12	1'50	1'02	2'15	2'36	1'59	3'18	1'24	2'96	1'99

DEATHS.

WARDS....	H.	Welln.	Clee.	N.E.	Weelsby.	Wellow.	Centl.	Hainton.	Alex.	Victoria.	S.W.	S.	Sanator.	W.H.	TOTAL.
March.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
June	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
September ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	8
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	6
Total	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	11	2	21
Rate per 1,000	'28	'26	—	—	—	—	'13	'14	'27	—	—	—	—	—	'28

Erysipelas.

29 intimations were received during the year with no deaths, compared with 31 in 1908 and in 1907 55 cases and 3 deaths.

Puerperal Fever.

7 notifications were received with 1 death. In 1908 there were only 3 notifications with no deaths, and in 1907 2 cases and one death.

The usual notices of suspension were served on Midwives attending these cases in conformity with Sec. 8 (3) of the Midwives Act, 1902, their clothing also being disinfected prior to their attending further patients.

The following Midwives notified their intention to practice within the area of this Authority during the year 1910, as required by Section 10 Midwives Act, 1902 :—

- 1 Cutler, Elizabeth 103 Grafton Street.
- 2 Coddington, Mary Ann.. ..76 Annesley Street.
- 3 Dixon, Eliza 485 Grimsby Road, Cleethorpes.
- 4 East, Annie 17 Garden Street.
- 5 Ellis, Sarah 77 Wellington Street.
- 6 Fletcher, Rebecca 44 Queen Street.
- 7 Greenhalgh, Edith Harwood Union Infirmary, Grimsby. L.O.S. Certificate.
- 8 Hewitt, Martha 64 Bright Street South.
- 9 Johnson, Martha Frances .. 27 Park Street
- 10 Manson, Elizabeth Sinclair .. Union Infirmary, Grimsby. L.O.S. Certificate.
- 11 Paddison, Betsy 24 Cobden Street.
- 12 Peers, Emily 65 Nelson Street.
- 13 Robinson, Lois 87 Wintringham Road.
- 14 Smith, Sarah Jane Union Infirmary, Grimsby.
- 15 Wakefield, Sarah Emma .. 167 Kent Street.
- 16 Wainman, Sarah Ann 30 Fraser Street.
- 17 Wells, Martha 15 Bursar Street, Cleethorpes.

Notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in persons under the care of Poor-Law Medical Officers.

Under the Pulmonary Tuberculosis regulations which came into operation in January, 1909, 63 cases have been reported to this Authority. Of these 24 were resident in the Workhouse Infirmary, and the remainder in the district of a Poor Law Medical Officer. These latter cases have been visited by the Lady Health Visitor, and detailed instructions given respecting the precautions to be observed in preventing the spread of infection and improving generally the education of the affected person, as well as those in immediate relation with him, as to the manner in which infection is likely to be conveyed from one person to another, and how best to avoid this taking place.

Where a notification is received of a person suffering from Phthisis Pulmonalis having been admitted into the Poor Law Infirmary the previous residence of the patient is visited by the Lady Health Visitor and the infectious character of the disease having been explained to the friends, there is usually no difficulty in persuading them of the necessity of disinfection of the room being allowed, and this is accordingly done.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, unlike the ordinary infectious diseases, such as Measles or Scarlet Fever, has not definite periods of incubation, attack and convalescence during which it is necessary to completely isolate the patient and prevent his mixing with healthy individuals if we are to limit the spread of the disease. Pulmonary Tuberculosis is protracted in its duration, and may often extend over many years. It is, therefore, impossible to act in regard to this disease as in the others mentioned. Fortunately, however, the mode of transmission for one individual is fairly well defined, and is chiefly (or entirely) confined to the material expectorated either in the form of "sputum" or of "cough spray."

An intelligent appreciation of this fact makes the prevention of the spread of infection a comparatively easy matter, it being only necessary to provide a suitable receptacle for the expectorated material which is then disposed of by burning or other effectual manner, while at the same time the patient carefully avoids expectoration except into a suitable receptacle.

Patients are urged also to allow the greatest possible amount of ventilation in their house, having windows always open, and in this way not only benefit their own health but guard against the infection of other inmates.

Household Scavenging and Cleansing.

The practice instituted during the previous year of scavenging all the dust bins three times fortnightly instead of weekly, as was the custom previously, has been continued during the past year. Only a comparatively small number of ashpits now remain in use, and I am hoping that these will be abolished in the near future. If we are to bring down our death rate from Infantile Diarrhoea it is essential that these details of cleanliness should be observed with the utmost rigidity.

Generally speaking, the scavenging has been effectually performed, with the result that few complaints are now received of inattention to this all-important work.

The conversion of the antiquated privy boxes to the more modern system of water carriage is progressing steadily, though not with that rapidity which one could desire. I hope to be able to report more rapid progress during the present year.

While we congratulate ourselves on the steady disappearance of the privy boxes, it would be unwise to close our eyes to the condition of the foreshore in the vicinity of the sewer outfall at Humber Street. With the increasing number of water closets in use it must be evident to everyone that the pollution of the foreshore with faecal matter must of necessity seriously increase. During the past summer 21 cases of Enteric Fever gave a history of having played on the foreshore during the period of incubation prior to the outbreak of the disease.

I am pleased to note that the Committee are beginning to move in the matter and trust that ere long something may be done to remedy the condition.

General Drainage Work.

Progress continues to be made in this direction, as may be seen from the report of the chief Sanitary Inspector; reference thereto indicates that much useful work was effected; the importance of this branch of house sanitation may be judged from the very large number of drainage defects discovered and remedied. Very few of the old unsanitary type of cesspool remain now, and as these are met with they are replaced by sanitary gullies.

Under the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907, the connection of rain-water fall pipes to the sewer direct are illegal, and these are being systematically disconnected, as they are a very real source of danger where a leaky joint is in close proximity to a window.

The removal of so many sewer vents, which the fall pipes have really been acting as in the past, makes it more necessary still that the work of ventilating the sewers by up-cast shafts should be proceeded with, and this I am pleased to note the Sanitary Committee propose to do.

Water Supply.

The usual quarterly samples of the public water supply have been taken and forwarded for chemical and bacteriological examination. The results of the analysis show the water to be of uniform purity and excellence from a potable point of view.

Number of Houses in the Borough in each Ward.

	Wellow Ward.	South Ward.	South-West Ward.	Alexandra Ward.	Victoria Ward.	Central Ward.	North-East Ward.	Humber Ward.	Wellington Ward.	Clee Ward.	Hainton Ward.	Weelsby Ward.	Total.
Number existing Dec. 31st, 1908	1060	812	702	1512	1575	1621	1443	1527	1631	1147	1567	1249	15846
Erected during the 12 months...	8	13	3	—	6	—	—	—	1	144	—	95	270
Total at Dec. 31st, 1909 ...	1068	825	705	1512	1581	1621	1443	1527	1632	1291	1567	1344	16116

Area of Wards.

	Acres.		Acres.
Alexandra	496	South	872
Central	89	South-West	83
Clee	369	Victoria	128
Hainton	117	Weelsby	276
Humber	251	Wellington	82
North-East	296	Wellow	201
		<hr/>	
Borough Area			3260

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1909, for the County Borough of Grimsby, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces,

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Inspections	Number of Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	25	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	810	80	Nil
Total	835	80	Nil

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.						Number of Defects.	
						Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—							
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	61	61
Sanitary Accommodation	{ insufficient					2	2
	{ unsuitable or defective					1	1
	{ not separate for sexes...					1	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	65	65

3. Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.		Inspections of Outworkers Premises.
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.			Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.	
	Lists.	Outworkers. Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Lists	Outworkers. Con- tractors.	Work- men.			
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. ...	50	11	100	6	..	14	...	7	87
Furniture and Upholstery ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	... 1	2
Total ...	100	11	102	6	...	14	...	7	89

Concerning Nos. 11, 12 and 14 to 19 in Government Report, it is Nil.

4. Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year,								Number.
Men's Workshops (general trades)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
Domestic Workshops	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	156
Tenement	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	7
Workshops where females or young persons employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Fish-curers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Bakehouses (workshops)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Total number of workshops on Register								799

5. Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	... 5
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	{ Notified by H.M. Inspector ... 8 { Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... 8

(There are no underground bakehouses in the Borough).

Smallpox Hospital, Laceby.

I have once more the pleasure of reporting that this Institution has not been occupied during the past year. There are, unfortunately, some signs that Smallpox is slightly on the ascendant in the country, and there have been a few cases at times in neighbouring towns. It behoves us, therefore, to be in readiness for any emergency which may arise.

Your Hospitals Committee Chairman, accompanied by other members of the Committee and officials, pays occasional visits of inspection to ascertain personally that the buildings are being maintained in a state of readiness to receive a patient at a moment's notice should such an unfortunate occasion arise.

We have recently had several "warnings" in the shape of cases occurring in towns not far distant, and it is a source of comfort to think that we are well provided with the necessary means of dealing with any sporadic case which may occur in our midst.

Grimsby Union. Vaccination Returns.

The following details have been supplied by the Vaccination Officer of the Grimsby Union :—

1907—Successful Vaccinations	2261
Exemptions	264
1908—Successful Vaccinations	2230
Exemptions	811
1909—Successful Vaccinations	2044
Exemptions	992

There is apparently only one reassuring feature in these returns. It is that the number of exemptions has not increased to quite the same extent as in the previous year. Still, it is a very deplorable fact that nearly a thousand infants in the Grimsby Union have not been allowed to avail themselves of the protective benefits of vaccination. These would prove ready victims to Small-pox should a case of the disease unfortunately be introduced.

This is the personal aspect. There is also a public point of view, namely—that each unvaccinated person is a source of possible danger to his neighbour. It is to be feared that before many years have elapsed Small-pox will once more be in the ascendant, and it will then be a very difficult matter to prevent its spread amongst a largely unvaccinated community.

Corporation Sanatorium, Scartho.

The provision recently made at this Institution for the treatment of infectious diseases has, during the past year, the first full year of occupation, been immensely appreciated by those having charge of the cases coming under treatment suffering from the various infections.

The additional number of beds provided, the separate buildings for each infection, and the conveniences provided for the nursing of the cases are a source of comfort and make for the more successful treatment of the patients, as well as for their individual welfare.

One of the chief disadvantages connected with corrugated iron buildings is the difficulty of keeping them at an equable temperature, and during the rather severe weather we experienced during the early months of the year past it was most difficult to keep the wards at anything like a suitable temperature for sick patients. This was especially noticeable in those portions which had been removed from Little Coates and re-erected on the new site. This could be to some extent remedied by lining them on the inside with some impermeable material, such as is made for this purpose, and the comfort of the patients as well as of the nurses would be greatly enhanced. As a more radical measure gradual replacement of the temporary buildings by substantial permanent wards should be considered by the Authority.

It is a matter for regret that the provision of a porter's lodge, which matter was left in abeyance at the time the hospital buildings were erected, has not yet been proceeded with.

The kitchen garden now provides all the vegetables required for the use of the Institution. In order to utilize the kitchen refuse it was decided to have a pigstye erected in which to feed pigs, and thus provide a source of profit. This step has proved very satisfactory. The pigs when fattened have been slaughtered on the premises and the carcases salted.

As shown in the tabular report herewith, the number of cases under treatment on the 1st January, 1909, was 24, namely—Scarlet Fever 6, Diphtheria 7, Enteric Fever 10, and other causes 1. There were admitted during the year 223 cases, making a total number under treatment during the year of 247.

The 223 admissions consisted of Scarlet Fever 96, Diphtheria 31, Enteric Fever 89, and other causes 7,

Two hundred and two patients were discharged convalescent, namely—82 Scarlet Fever, 36 Diphtheria, 76 Enteric Fever, and 8 other causes

Fifteen patients died during the year, the cause of death in one case only being Scarlet Fever, in two cases Diphtheria, and in 12 the cause of death was Enteric Fever.

SCARTHIO SANATORIUM.

Table of Admissions and Discharges for 1909

	ADMITTED.				Total	DISCHARGED.				Total.	DIED.				Total.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Others.		Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Typhoid.	Others.		Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Typhoid.	Others.	
JANUARY	12	4	3	...	19	2	5	6	...	13	0	1	0	...	1
FEBRUARY	7	6	2	1	16	5	4	3	1	13	1	0	1	...	2
MARCH	8	2	2	2	14	11	6	5	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
APRIL	3	2	4	1	10	9	1	1	2	13	...	...	2	...	2
MAY	4	1	3	...	8	6	3	2	2	13	...	...	...	...	...
JUNE	9	2	1	1	13	3	1	0	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
JULY	6	3	17	...	26	5	3	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
AUGUST	6	3	17	...	26	10	1	7	...	18	...	...	5	...	5
SEPTEMBER	4	0	18	...	22	7	4	13	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
OCTOBER	10	4	8	2	24	4	1	17	...	22	...	...	2	...	2
NOVEMBER	16	4	9	0	29	4	3	15	2	24	...	1	1	...	2
DECEMBER	11	0	5	...	16	16	4	4	...	24	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL	96	31	89	7	223	82	36	76	8	202	1	2	12	...	15

The case fatality in Scarlet Fever, therefore, was the rather low one of 1.04 per hundred cases treated. The mortality from Diphtheria was 6.45 per cent. as compared with 1.61 in 1908, which was an exceptionally low rate. In the year previous (1907) the case-fatality was 8.33.

Enteric Fever shows a higher fatality during the year as compared both with 1908 and 1907.

In the year 1909 there were a series of unusually severe cases admitted, especially during the month of July and the early part of August, several terminating fatally—within a short period. The twelve deaths recorded from this disease give a case-fatality of 13.49 per cent. as compared with 12.72 in 1908 and 7.54 in 1907.

The total number of days spent by patients in the Hospital was, for all cases, 9691, made up of 4566 for Scarlet Fever cases, 1272 Diphtheria, and 3625 Enteric Fever, being an average stay in Hospital of 47.56 days, 41.03 days, and 40.73 days per patient for the 3 diseases respectively.

The average daily number of patients was 28.78, the highest on any one day being 49, and the lowest 12.

On no occasion during the year has the accommodation provided proved inadequate to the demands made on its resources. In the month of September the beds devoted to Enteric cases were all filled, and we had to occupy for a time the block used for observation purposes. With these additional beds we were able to tide over the temporary rush of cases, without having to utilize any portion of the buildings used for the other infectious diseases.

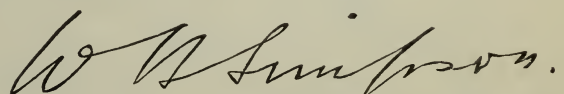
The Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever blocks have not been fully occupied at any time during the year.

There were 3 cases from the Port area treated in the Institution during the year, and eight were admitted from areas outside the district of this Authority.

Every effort is made to induce those who are unable to provide efficient isolation of infections in their own homes to accept the benefits of the Institution, which has been provided for the accommodation of the ratepayers of the town, and no trouble is spared to make the patients as comfortable as possible during their stay in the Institution, and to bring about their speedy recovery.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE 1.—Vital Statistics of the whole District during 1909,
and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number	Rate.
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number	Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	64,190	1937	30.17	417	215	1144	17.82	96	19	..	1125	17.52
1900	65,760	2043	31.06	395	193	1210	18.40	106	18	..	1192	18.12
1901	63,138	2048	32.43	379	185	1065	16.86	123	27	..	1038	16.43
1902	64,140	1972	30.74	284	144	981	15.29	144	31	..	950	14.81
1903	65,100	1879	28.86	321	170	953	14.63	141	21	..	932	14.33
1904	65,950	1960	29.71	367	187	1113	16.87	144	27	..	1086	16.46
1905	67,000	1980	29.55	348	175	1022	15.25	130	25	..	997	14.88
1906	69,360	2069	29.82	366	176	1044	15.03	139	35	..	1008	14.53
1907	71,220	2119	29.75	325	153	1134	15.92	139	39	18	1113	15.62
1908	71,800	2302	32.06	314	136	1040	14.48	152	43	8	1005	13.99
Averages for years 1899 1908	68,765	2030	30.41	351	173	1070	16.05	131	28	..	1044	15.66
1909	73,040	2204	30.17	264	119	988	13.52	150	39	23	972	13.30

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area
covered by water).

3,260

Total population at all ages
Number of inhabited houses
Average number of persons per house

63,138
13,340
4.73

At Census of
1901.

Table II. Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1907, 1908 and 1909.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES...	HUMBER.			WELLINGTON.			WELLSBY.			WELLOW.			SOUTH.			ALEXANDRA.		
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.
1907	7140	122	44	7490	124	54	5370	51	14	4760	58	11	3790	33	10	6800	103	26
1908	7390	116	44	7980	109	44	5380	47	14	4850	50	12	3550	32	7	7100	91	38
1909	6990	100	35	7470	122	49	5980	51	12	4860	42	7	3710	28	4	6910	58	18

NAMES OF LOCALITIES...	SOUTH-WEST.			CENTRAL.			CLEE.			VICTORIA.			NORTH-EAST.			HAINTON.		
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.
1907	3180	42	14	7100	119	49	5220	49	20	6890	111	33	6320	109	26	7070	72	15
1908	3140	30	7	7260	109	44	4930	50	23	6680	88	25	6570	99	32	6970	67	11
1909	3210	34	7	7420	74	24	5490	54	18	7230	102	32	6600	99	33	7170	74	14

TABLE 3.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

Name of District—GRIMSBY.

L.G.B.

Cases notified in whole District—At Ages—Years.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	74	1	16	41	6	10	—
Erysipelas	29	—	—	—	1	21	7
Scarlet Fever	136	—	25	90	13	8	—
Enteric Fever	146	—	22	54	22	47	1
Continued Fever	5	—	1	3	—	1	—
Puerperal Fever	7	—	—	—	2	5	—
Totals	397	1	64	188	44	92	8

L.G.B.

TABLE 3a.—Total Cases Notified in each Locality.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Hum.	Well.	Clee.	N.E.	W'lsby	Wellow	Gen.	Hainton	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	Total.
Diphtheria ..	8	6	3	2	12	9	8	3	10	6	3	4	74
Erysipelas ..	4	2	2	1	—	4	6	2	1	1	1	5	29
Scarlet Fever	18	17	6	12	14	8	8	16	11	7	4	15	136
Enteric Fever	18	14	4	14	9	5	16	17	11	23	4	11	146
Continued Fever	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Puerperal Fever	2	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total	50	42	16	30	36	28	40	38	33	37	12	35	397

Isolation Hospital, Name and Situation : THE SANATORIUM, SCARTH.
 Total available Beds, 80 ; number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

L.G.B.

TABLE 3b.—No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.

WARDS	I Hum.	2 Well.	3 Clee	4 N.E.	5 Weelsby	6 Wellow	7 Central	8 Hainton	9 Alex.	10 Vict.	11 S.W.	12 South	Outside District.	TOTAL.
Diphtheria ..	4	2	2	—	4	3	3	1	3	4	2	1	2	31
Scarlet Fever	12	9	2	12	7	6	4	12	9	7	3	10	3	96
Typhoid Fever	12	7	3	11	5	4	12	7	2	20	2	1	3	89
Total	28	18	7	23	16	13	19	20	14	31	7	12	8	216

The Isolation Hospital is at Scartho.

L.G.B.

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages
NAME OF DISTRICT

Causes of Death. 1.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" who occurring in or beyond the District.					
	All ages. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 5. 4	5 and under 15. 5	15 and under 25. 6	25 and under 65 7.
Measles	4	2	2	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	11	7	4	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	7	1	3	3	—	—
Enteric Fever	21	—	1	1	6	13
Rheumatic Fever	5	—	1	1	1	2
Diarrhoea	30	26	2	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	3	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	1
Phthisis, Pulmonary Tuberculosis	99	9	13	5	20	51
Cancer, malignant disease	69	—	—	—	—	45
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	176	54	23	4	3	57
Premature Birth	108	108	—	—	—	—
Heart Diseases	108	2	1	3	4	69
Accidents	32	1	5	2	2	22
Convulsions	27	22	4	1	—	—
Cerebral Disease	97	10	11	4	7	35
Abdominal Diseases	92	9	3	1	9	42
Senile Decay	58	—	—	—	—	1
All other causes	39	13	1	2	1	18
All causes	988	264	75	27	53	360

th during Year, 1909.

MSBY.

Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.											Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in public Institutions in the District.
Well.	Weels.	Well'w	South	Alex.	S.W.	Cent.	Clee.	Vict.	N E.	Hain.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I
3	I	—	—	I	I	—	—	—	3	I	—
2	—	—	—	I	—	I	I	—	—	—	2
2	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	2	—	I	I3
2	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—
7	—	4	—	I	I	I	3	3	4	I	—
I	—	I	—	—	—	—	I	I	—	—	—
9	7	3	5	9	4	6	4	10	6	8	19
9	4	3	I	3	4	5	2	6	5	10	9
30	6	5	3	10	3	22	6	25	25	14	8
I3	7	—	4	9	4	9	10	10	11	6	6
10	5	6	2	6	4	9	9	15	10	5	16
3	—	—	—	2	—	—	I	3	9	2	I2
6	2	—	—	—	—	4	I	8	3	2	—
8	11	4	3	7	7	5	4	12	6	8	11
8	3	9	6	3	I	5	5	4	6	9	28
2	4	5	3	I	4	3	3	2	5	4	19
7	—	2	—	4	I	4	4	—	3	3	6
I22	51	42	28	58	34	74	54	102	99	74	150

Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Wk.	1-2 Wks.	2-3 Wks.	3-4 Wks.	Total under 1 Mth.	1-2 Mths	2-3 Mths	3-4 Mths	4-5 Mths	5-6 Mths	6-7 Mths	7-8 Mths	8-9 Mths	9-10 Mths	10-11 Mths	11-12 Mths	Total Deaths under 1 Yr.
All Causes	72	9	12	6	99	31	18	17	22	9	17	13	9	12	7	10	264
I.—COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Diphtheria : Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	6
II.—DIARRHEAL DISEASES.																	
Diarrhea (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	—	3	1	2	1	—	—	15
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	15
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
III.—WASTING DISEASES.																	
Premature Birth	36	4	5	3	48	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
Congenital Defects	4	—	2	1	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	21	2	4	1	28	7	2	1	5	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	50
IV.—TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.																	
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	6
V.—OTHER CAUSES.																	
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Convulsions	7	3	—	1	11	3	3	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	1	26
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	—	2	25
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	—	1	2	4	2	3	3	3	4	29
Suffocation—Overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other causes	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	8

District or Sub-division of Grimsby.

Births { Legitimate 2,204

Illegitimate 114.

Deaths from all causes 988.

Population

73,040.

GREAT GRIMSBY PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

REPORT for year ending December 31st, 1909.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the regulations of the Local Government Board dealing with the duties of the Port Medical Officer of Health, I have pleasure in placing before you a detailed account of the work of the Port during the past year, in the way and manner of the steps taken to prevent the importation of infectious disease into the district of your Authority.

The continued prevalence of Cholera in Russian Ports on the Baltic has made it necessary to observe special precautions in respect to arrivals from these ports.

In August the Port of Rotterdam was also officially declared to be infected with cholera, and special measures were therefore required to be adopted in the case of vessels arriving from this port. All were medically inspected on arrival, and the names and addresses of passengers secured before they were allowed to land, which addresses were at once forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health of the districts to which the passengers were proceeding. The ships were also disinfected, and in respect of regular traders orders were given that no drinking water was to be taken on board in Rotterdam. This practice being followed out, it was, of course, unnecessary to specially empty and disinfect water tanks on each arrival in Grimsby.

A new and important duty (of which a full account is given later on) has been added to the already heavy responsibilities of your officials, in the inspection, on arrival in dock, of all imports intended for use as human food. In order that the members of the Port Sanitary Authority may have an accurate idea of the amount of foodstuffs imported during the twelve months a list is appended of the whole of the imports, as well as of those which have been condemned as unfit for food.

An account is presented of sanitary measures which have been carried out during the year in the matter of shipping, and also in regard to properties situated on the Dock area.

Lists are appended of the numbers of vessels inspected during the year, their nationality, whether coastwise or from foreign ports, and the number and character of the defects or unsanitary conditions observed on inspection.

Of the defects reported, amounting to 221 in number, no less than 173, or 78 per cent. of them, are remedied before the vessel leaves the docks. Considering that some of these vessels only remain quite a short time in dock, and that once outside they are beyond our jurisdiction, this must be regarded as eminently satisfactory.

A tabular statement of the Alien Traffic through the port is also appended.

This shows that there was during 1909 a considerable increase in the number of transmigrants passing through Grimsby, and at the same time a slight decrease in the alien immigrants.

Vessels Inspected.

FOREIGN—	British Steam Ships	502
	„ Sailing „	26
	Foreign Steam „	503
	„ Sailing „	105
	Steam Fishing Vessels	202
	Sailing „ „	7
		<hr/>
		1345
		<hr/>
COASTWISE—	British Steam Ships	270
	„ Sailing „	162
	Foreign Steam „	214
	„ Sailing „	26
	Steam Fishing vessels	322
	Sailing „ „	44
	Canal Boats	236
		<hr/>
		1274
		<hr/>
Extra inspection of work in hand		344
Foreign		1345
Coastwise		1274
Extra Inspections		344
		<hr/>
	Total Inspections	2963
		<hr/>

The Nationalities of the vessels were as follows :—

British.....	1763
Swedish	288
Norwegian	224
Danish	136
German.....	64
French	50
Russian.....	38
Belgian	28
Dutch	23
Spanish	3
Austrian	2
Total	2619

Structural Defects.

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Remedied.</i>
Defective ventilation to crew's spaces	47	40
No ventilation to crew's spaces	23	15
Leaky overhead decks	35	30
Defective w.c. pans	20	13
Choked scupper pipes	8	6
Broken port lights, causing darkness	45	31
Broken port lights, causing dampness	4	3
Defective flooring in crew's forecastles	14	12
Leaky combings to deck houses	3	3
Defective stoves in forecastles	7	5
Defective stove pipes in forecastles	3	3
Leaky overhead deck, caused by defect in stringer plate ..	1	1
Defective flange to hawse pipe, causing wet beds	1	1
Defective bulkshead between a paint locker and a sleeping berth	1	1
Defective flooring, causing an accumulation of filth between the wood and iron deck	1	1
Sweating overhead iron decks, causing moisture to fall on crew's beds	4	4
Communication between the deck w.c. and crew's berths, caused by defects in bulkshead	4	4
Total	221	173

Dirty Forecastles.

The forecastles or deck houses on 153 British and 105 Foreign vessels were found in a dirty condition. Orders were given for the cleansing of same, and in each case they were either cleansed, painted, or limewashed.

They were of the following Nationalities :—

British	153
Swedish	46
Norwegian	29
Russian.....	9
French	6
German.....	5
Danish	2
Austrian	2
Spanish	2
Dutch	2
Belgian	2

Total 258

Choked and Dirty Water Closets.

On 71 vessels the deck, or cabin w.c.'s, were found in a choked and dirty condition. Orders were given for their cleansing and disinfection. This in all cases on re-inspection was found to have been carried out.

Dirty Food and other Lockers.

On 22 vessels the food or other lockers in the crew's accommodation were found in a dirty condition. On notice being sent to those in charge of the vessels to cleanse the lockers, on re-inspection this was found to have been done.

Dirty Water Casks and Tanks.

On 38 vessels the tanks or casks used for the storage of drinking water were found in a dirty condition. Orders were given for the cleansing of same, and in all cases the work was carried out to the satisfaction of your Inspector.

Foul and Dirty Fore Peaks.

On 16 vessels the forepeaks situate under the crew's forecastles were found in a foul and dirty condition, causing a nuisance to exist. Orders were given for the cleansing and disinfection of same, and in all cases this was done.

Dirty Bedding.

On one vessel the bedding in one of the forecastles was found in a filthy condition. The attention of the Master was called to its condition by your Inspector, and on his orders it was burnt in the ship's furnaces, and new beds supplied to the crew.

Inspection of Water Boats.

The boats used for the supply of fresh water to the vessels in the docks are regularly inspected, and at all times have been found clean, and the water of good quality.

Canal Boat Inspection

236 inspections of canal boats were made. No case of infectious disease was met with, and generally their sanitary condition was good.

Infringements of the Acts that were dealt with were as follows :—

Dirty cabins 8, defective ventilators 7, broken deck lights 4, defective stove pipes 3, dirty water casks and no cover 2, cabins repainted 4, defective water casks 2, leaky overhead decks 2, defective flooring 1, no name or number on boat 1, certificate not on board 1, new certificates supplied 3, certificates transferred 4—Total 42.

Sickness on Board Vessels during the Year.

Out of a total of 36 cases which came under the cognisance of your officials during 1909, four only proved to be of an infectious nature—namely, Scarlet Fever 1, Measles 1, Enteric Fever 1, Diphtheria 1.

The prevalence of Cholera in St. Petersburg and a few other Russian ports caused some anxiety, and a strict watch was kept on all vessels arriving from these suspected ports, both on arrival and also when in dock.

Fortunately no illness of a suspicious character was encountered.

The following is a detailed list of the cases of sickness investigated by your officers during the year :—

January 15th—S.S. Viking (Norwegian) from Libau. On the voyage from Libau a passenger gave birth to a child. After the vessel was docked mother and child were removed to the Emigrant Home.

January 23rd—S.T. Jupiter. The chief engineer reported to have died on the voyage. Inquest held: verdict of death from sugar of lead and laudanum poisoning.

February 6th—S.T. Gaelic. One of the crew suffering from Influenza. He was sent home.

February 22nd—S.S. Zeud (Dutch) from Antwerp. While in dock five members of crew taken ill with what proved to be ptomaine poisoning from some tainted food. Medical man in attendance, and they remained on board.

February 27th—S.T. Glenroy. Chief Engineer had died during voyage. Cause of death Heart Failure.

- March 24th—S.T. Vera. Case of Enteric Fever had been left at Faroe. Remainder of crew all well ; vessel disinfected.
- March 25th—S.T. Briton. One of the crew ill on arrival. Illness seen to be of a simple nature and he was allowed to proceed home.
- March 28th—S.T. Mansfield. One of the crew was taken ill during the voyage. He was found to be having medical attention, and was sent home.
- March 31st—S.T. Tuscan. This vessel arrived with one of the crew ill with Pneumonia. He was removed to his home.
- April 9th—S.T. Rose. One of the crew found to be suffering from Bronchitis. He was sent home.
- April 24th—S.T. Cepheus. A member of the crew of this vessel taken ill during voyage with acute Eczema. He was allowed to proceed to his home.
- April 28th—S.S. Vera (Danish), from Copenhagen. This vessel reported a man sick on arrival. On examination he was found to be suffering from Tonsillar Abscess. Medical aid recommended and he remained on board.
- May 20th—S.T. Viceroy. A member of the crew was found to be suffering from General Debility, and was sent home.
- May 21st—S.T. Monarch. One of the crew was found suffering from Muscular Strain and sent home.
- June 7th—S.S. Lutterworth, from Hamburg. Emigrant child ill with Measles. Child (accompanied by the mother) sent to Fever Hospital. Vessel fumigated.
- June 10th—S.T. Resolute. One of the crew was found suffering from Diphtheria. Case sent to Fever Hospital and vessel disinfected.
- June 21st—S.S. Orwell, from Rangoon *via* Hamburg. Three of crew of this vessel taken ill while in dock. Medical man called in, who certified Influenza. They remained on board.
- July 2nd—H.M.S. Bonaventure. Engine room artificer reported by ship's surgeon to be suffering from Enteric Fever. Case removed to Hospital and disinfectants supplied for use on vessel under direction of the ship's surgeon.
- July 14th—S.T. Margate. Mate of this vessel found to be suffering from Gastritis. Sent home.
- August 3rd—Brig Juno (Norwegian) from Brevig. Steward of this vessel suffering from General Debility. Medical aid recommended. He remained on board.

- August 9th—S.T. Ruby. Death at sea. Case had been seen by medical man at Faroe ; cause of death certified as paralysis of the Heart. Body removed to mortuary.
- September 2nd—S.T. Saggiarius. One of crew found suffering from Pleurisy due to old injury to the side. He was allowed to go home.
- September 11th—S.T. Boreas. Death at sea. Body removed to mortuary ; cause of death stated to be Thrombosis of the Heart.
- September 19th—S.T. Columbia. Second engineer ill with Colic. He was sent home.
- September 24th—S.T. Rondo. Second engineer ill on arrival—Gastric Catarrh. He was sent home.
- October 1st—Phalarope. Cook of a steam herring drifter ill with Tonsillitis. Remained on board.
- October 17th—S.S. Seaton (Swedish), from Ostend. One of the sailors ill with Gastritis. Remained on board.
- November 23rd—Thistle. Steam herring lugger. Deck hand ill with Pleurisy. Admitted to District Hospital.
- November 25th—S.T. Rosco. One of crew taken ill during voyage. Sent home on arrival.
- November 29th—S.S. Trent, from Hull. One of crew suffering from Hemorrhage was sent to his home.
- December 15th—S.T. Sarpedon. Death at sea—body removed to mortuary. Inquest held. Verdict : Death from Heart Failure.
- December 26th—Emigrant Home, Royal Dock, ex S.S. Lincoln. An emigrant child taken ill in the Home with Scarlet Fever. Case removed to Hospital and bedding sent to disinfectory. Emigrants Home, where child was taken ill, also disinfected.
- December 28th—S.T. Cygnus. Mate taken ill with abdominal pains. Sent home.
- December 29th—S.T. Ashton. Mate of this vessel died at sea during voyage. Body removed to District Hospital mortuary. Inquest held. Verdict : Death from Valvular Disease of the Heart.

Disinfection of Vessels.

On 4 vessels where suspicious illness had existed the cabins or forecastles were disinfected.

Emigrant Home and Alien Receiving House.

These premises are visited regularly, and have at all times been found in good order.

Emigrant Traffic.

In the attached table will be found a return showing the number of aliens passing through the port during 1909, both immigrants and transmigrants. The latter show a very considerable increase as compared with 1908, while in respect of the latter there is a slight decrease.

ALIEN TRAFFIC—INWARDS—1909.

Month.	Number of Vessels.	Cabin.	2nd Class.	Trans- migrants.	Immi- grants.	Total.
January	58	118	Nil	572	167	857
February	58	100	3	1087	142	1332
March	59	107	9	2078	250	2444 |
April	67	181	5	2396	190	2772
May	70	202	6	2377	246	2831
June	69	264	4	2033	189	2490
July	81	352	10	2209	203	2774
August	72	320	6	2294	202	2822
September	71	284	2	2954	213	3453
October	75	187	9	3342	221	3759
November.....	63	98	3	3289	207	3597
December	66	124	4	1967	129	2224
1909.....	809	2337	61	26598	2359	31355
1908.....	837	2537	61	15679	2906	21183
Increase	—	—	—	10919	—	10172
Decrease	28	200	—	—	547	—

OUTWARD TRAFFIC.

Alien Passengers holding through Tickets from one Country outside to United Kingdom to another.		Alien Passengers not holding through Tickets.	
January	1763	January	507
February	1106	February	504
March	1309	March	454
April	1363	April	528
May	2020	May	589
June	2939	June	621
July	1468	July	786
August	1155	August	779
September	1403	September	874
October	2030	October	593
November.....	2694	November.....	667
December	5626	December	576
Total	24876	Total	7468

Rejected transmigrants and deported aliens from America, Canada, &c.—987

Unsound Food and Foreign Meat Regulations.

On the 1st January, 1909, there came into operation two sets of regulations of an entirely new and most important character, dealing with the importation of foodstuffs.

The former regulations, The Public Health (first series, Unsound Food Regulations, 1908) really became operative on the 1st October of that year. In the Local Government Board's accompanying circular these regulations are stated to have been framed with the object of securing that articles of food which are unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, and which as part of the cargo of a ship are brought to a place in this country, either as a place of destination or as a place of deposit for transmission to a place of destination elsewhere in the United Kingdom, shall be dealt with at the port of discharge. This procedure is necessary for the prevention of danger to the public health from the consumption of unsound or unwholesome food.

This means, shortly, that it is now possible to seize and deal with, in the same manner as has previously been possible in regard to foodstuffs exposed for sale, any imported food *in course of transit*, without having to wait until it arrives at its destination. This course of action was not possible under existing legislation.

INSPECTION.

Powers of inspection for the purposes of the Regulations are conferred upon the Medical Officer of Health or any duly qualified medical practitioner appointed or employed by the Sanitary Authority to act in the execution of the Regulations, and upon any other person appointed or employed by the Authority under the Regulations to exercise any powers or discharge any duties assigned to the Medical Officer of Health.

Article VI. states that the Medical Officer of Health may examine any article of food which has been landed within the district. Where the circumstances in his opinion so require he may examine the article of food while it is on board a ship within the district, or after it has been delivered overside, and before it has been landed.

If, on his examination, the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that the article of food is unsound or unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, he may himself, or by an assistant, seize and carry away the article of food, or he may, by a notice in writing to the importer or to the master of the ship, or to any other person having charge of the article of food, require that, until the article of food has been examined by a Justice, the article of food shall not without the permission of the Medical Officer of Health be removed from the place where it was examined, or from any other place he may specify in the notice.

Such notice, however, does not preclude the removal of the food in question, at the request or with the consent of the importer, and with the permission of the Medical Officer of Health, for the purpose of its destruction or for the application of a process which will effectually prevent the article from being used for human consumption.

The Justice, if satisfied as regards the unsoundness of the particular food concerned, is required (Articles V. and VI.) to condemn the food and order its destruction or its disposal under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health by such means and in such a manner as to prevent its being used for human consumption.

If, however, evidence satisfactory to the Justice is adduced that the food in question, although unsound, is not intended for sale for human consumption, he is required to make an order dismissing the complaint.

A description of the food in question is to be given in any such order of dismissal, and a copy of the order is to be furnished to the Sanitary Authority.

The Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations 1908.

These regulations are designed to deal with foreign boneless meat, which is imported in the form of scraps, trimmings, or other pieces not sufficiently identifiable with definite parts of a carcase, and which has not, before importation, been made ready for human consumption in the form of a sausage or of another prepared or manufactured article of food; also with imported tripe, tongues and kidneys to which certain chemical preservatives have been applied; and with severed parts of a pig not prepared before importation as bacon or ham, and not contained in a package with an "official certificate" on it or attached to it. These meats are all classed together as "Foreign Meat of Class I.," and unless the importers of meat of this class exports it at his own expense or furnishes proof, in the manner prescribed by the Regulations, that it is not intended for sale for human consumption, the meat is required to be destroyed.

With a view further to stopping the importation of carcases of pigs from which the lymphatic glands about the throat and elsewhere are absent (thus preventing the detection of evidence of tuberculosis or other disease in the carcase), the Regulations provide that carcases of pigs not prepared as bacon or ham, which are imported without the lymphatic glands, and from which the head has been removed (Foreign Meat of Class II.), shall be dealt with in a similar manner to Foreign Meat of Class I.

Foreign Meat of Class III. consists of the severed parts of a pig, not prepared as bacon or ham, contained in a package with an "official certificate" attached as evidence that the pig from which the meat was derived has been certified by a competent authority in the place of origin to be free from disease at the time

of slaughter, and that the meat has been certified by the like authority to have been dressed or prepared and packed with the needful observance of all requirements for the prevention of danger arising to the Public Health from the meat as an article of food.

Generally the object of these regulations is to provide means by which foreign meat which is diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption may be detected and dealt with by the public health Authorities at the place of importation.

These (Foreign Meat) Regulations became operative on the 1st January, 1909, and powers of inspection for the purposes of the Regulations are conferred upon the Medical Officer of Health or any duly qualified medical practitioner appointed or employed by the Sanitary Authority to act in the execution of the Regulations, and upon any other person appointed or employed by the Authority under the Regulations to exercise any powers or discharge any duties assigned to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Regulations require (Article III., 2) that the officer of customs shall cause to be detained for examination by the Medical Officer of Health, any foreign meat which, according to the best opinion which, in the circumstances of the case, his knowledge enables him to form, has the characteristics of foreign meat of Class I. or Class II.

It is then required that the Medical Officer of Health, on receipt of a notice of detention from the officer of customs, examine the meat and either give a certificate that it may be removed from the place of detention, or if he is satisfied that the meat comes within Class I. or Class II., give a notice forbidding its removal for any other purpose than that of exportation. Notwithstanding any official certificate, if the meat is unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption a notice is also given prohibiting its removal.

Article VI. requires that where a notice forbidding the removal of any meat has been given, unless, within twelve hours after the receipt of the notice the importer gives the Sanitary Authority a written undertaking to the effect that, subject to compliance in all respects with the requirements of any Regulations made under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, and in force for the time being, he will export the meat at his own expense, or in proceedings before a Justice in pursuance of these Regulations, he will prove that the meat is not intended for sale for human consumption, the Sanitary Authority will cause the meat to be destroyed under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

Where, within three days, the meat has not been exported a similar course is to be pursued.

Course of Action by the Port Sanitary Authority.

It was obviously impossible that your present Port Sanitary Inspector could, in addition to his already numerous duties, undertake the inspection of all the foodstuffs coming within the scope of the Regulations, and it was decided to appoint an assistant Inspector whose chief duty should be the inspection of food as defined in the Local Government Board's Regulations.

One of the Urban Assistant Sanitary Inspectors (Mr. Madeley) was appointed to the post, and has since his appointment carried out the duties of food inspection under the superintendence of the chief Port Sanitary Inspector.

Subjoined will be found a list of the imports for the year, from which it will be seen that a very large amount of foodstuffs pass through the port yearly, almost the whole of which is at once dispatched to inland towns, the amount remaining in Grimsby being an almost negligible quantity. This fact is surely one more instance of the indebtedness of inland towns to the "first line of defence" (the ports) and of the unfairness of the Local Authorities having to bear the whole cost of such defensive measures.

On the whole the arrangements for the inspection of foods have worked smoothly, and no unnecessary interference with the trade of the port has occurred.

Evidence of the necessity for the new Regulations is afforded by the list of articles condemned as unfit for human food.

A large proportion of the meat imports into this district is from Denmark, and the Danish Government have instituted a system of inspection and certification which has greatly helped in preventing the importation of unwholesome meat.

Following will be found a list of articles condemned or forfeited under the new Regulations, and also a list of the total imports of foodstuffs for the year.

The total quantity and value of fish is also shewn, and the amounts condemned as unfit for food.

List of articles of food landed at Grimsby (fish excepted) during the year ending February 8th, 1910, the whole of which is liable to inspection under the above Regulations :—

MEAT AND OFFAL.

4617 sides Beef	157 casks Pigs Tongues
125 quarters Beef	100 " Ox "
8 casks Beef, boneless, salted	240 crates Ox Heads and
3284 carcasses Pork	Plucks
6797 " Veal	96 casks Ox Tripe
3 " Mutton	3081 casks Pigs Maws
18 " Lamb	2501 " Pigs Heads
527 packages Loin Steaks (Pork)	4670 " Pigs Feet

76	casks	Pigs Rinds
12	"	Ox Tails
7	"	Beasts Cheek
1129	"	Cow Udders
1	Bag	Venison
3	casks	Livers
3	"	Fat
387	"	Sheeps Legs
191	"	Offal
302	"	Sausage Skins
69	packages	Sausage
54	"	Preserved Meat
51	"	Smoked "
7	"	Beef Extract
6	"	Hares
4	"	Game

PROVISIONS.

549572	packages	Butter
316176	"	Margarine
274	"	Lard
2	"	Cream
3386	cases	Cheese
15776	loose	Cheese
58545	cases	Eggs
117	casks	Egg Yolk
846	cases	Poultry
44627	Barrels	Bacon
121	casks	Ham
94	cases	Provisions

FISH.

4153	Baskets	Shrimps
29859	boxes	Smelts
108	casks	Oysters
1753	bags	Mussels
75	casks	Herrings
166	cases	" preserved
885	boxes	" fresh
1428	boxes	Fresh Fish
190	"	Smoked Fish
9	"	Sardines

FRUIT.

1989	packages	Apples
18331	"	Pears
50643	"	Plums
180361	"	Bilberries
2522	"	Cherries
603	"	Grapes
13	"	Strawberries
171	"	Gooseberries
27541	"	Currants
38	cases	Oranges

2	packages	Cranberries
14	"	Melons
629	cases	Currants, dried
295	cases	Raisins
91	"	Sultanas
19	bags	Figs
88	boxes	Dates
96	"	Candied Peel
70	"	French Plums
6	"	Pineapples

VEGETABLES.

1	case	Celery
4	cases	Parsley
1379	bags	carrots
9963	crates	Cucumbers
184	packages	Horseradish
3431	crates	Lettuce
44019	bags	Onions
2366	bags	Potatoes
296	bags	Cabbage
5235	hampers	Cauliflowers
525	casks	Vegetables in brine
49	cases	Vegetables, dried
525	bags	Vegetables
2	bags	Beetroot
131	"	Beans
424	"	Peas
1	"	Lentils
12610	packages	Tomatoes

SUNDRIES.

1	bag	Potato Meal
2916	cases	Confectionery
54343	Bags	Sugar
5779	cases	Sugar Cubes
641	casks	Glucose
601	cases and casks	Saccharine
37475	cases	Milk, condensed
6	"	Biscuits
74	"	Bread
18	"	Cakes
19	casks	Honey
756	cases	Syrup
5	casks	"
1753	packages	Tea
438	"	Coffee
4091	"	Cocoa
91	"	Chicory
3	casks	Cream Tartar
15	cases	Fruit Essence
24	cases	Sauce
3548	Bags	Rice
742	"	Ground Rice
88	"	Tapioca

10	bags	Semolina	46	casks	Butter Colouring
47	cases	Macaroni	1	„	Magnesia
125	bags	Dessicated Cocoanut	1	„	Pearl Barley
21	„	Groats	15851	baskets	Yeast
2	casks	Arrowroot	78	casks	Vinegar
5	cases	Mixed Spice	13	„	Baking Powder
1	case	Cloves	4	cases	Infant Food
11	„	Ginger	246	bags	Hops
11	„	Carbonate Soda	1	bag	Flour
1	„	Nutmegs	6401	tons	Wheat
596	bags	Nuts	22207	tons	Barley
458	packages	Fruit Preserves	81	casks	Beer
4466	„	„ Pulp	10	cases	„
30	„	Pepper	64	„	Wine
4	boxes	Mustard	10	casks	„
33	pails	„	116	bags	Crushed Oats

Quantities and Description of Food seized and condemned, year ending December 31st, 1909.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Articles.	Weight. Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	Why condemned.	Whether seized or Forfeited.	How disposed of
Jan. 26th	S.S. Nidaros	Esbjerg	4 sides bacon	0 3 0 0	Been on the mud in Dock.	Forfeited by Importers, Messrs. J. Sutcliffe & Son.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
Feb. 12th	S.S. Chester	Rotterdam	75 bags Onions 2 bags Beans	4 6 2 14 0 2 0 0	Permeated with sea water, which had filtered through a large quantity of dirty rags.	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
Feb. 26th	S.S. Chester	Rotterdam	396 bags Sugar 195 tins Milk	3 10 0 0 0 1 1 18	As above.	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
April 10th	S.S. Marylebone	Rotterdam	42 boxes Smelts		Decomposed.	Forfeited by G.C. Railway Co.	Destroyed at Fish Manure Works.
April 21st	S.S. Immingham	Rotterdam	2 carcasses Veal	0 1 1 22	One flesh dark and flabby, lungs congested and hemorrhagic, one flesh deeply jaundiced.	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
April 21st	S.S. Immingham	Rotterdam	3 pig carcasses	0 1 3 2	Tubercular, one very much decomposed.	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
April 23rd	S.S. Oldham	Hamburg	3 casks Cows Udders	0 9 0 0	Decomposing and fermenting.	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
April 26th	S.S. Immingham	Rotterdam	3 casks pigs maws	0 15 3 0	Fermenting and decomposing.	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Vessel.</i>	<i>Where from.</i>	<i>Nature of Articles.</i>	<i>Weight.</i> <i>Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.</i>			<i>Why condemned.</i>	<i>Whether seized or Forfeited.</i>	<i>How disposed of</i>
April 28th	S.S.City of Bradford	Hamburg	1 Beasts Head, Heart & Liver	0	0	1 21	Decomposing	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
April 28th	S.S. Marylebone	Rotterdam	2 baskets shrimps	0	1	2 0	Decomposing	Forfeited by Consignee.	Destroyed at Fish Manure Works.
May 24th	S.S. Botnia	Esbjerg	2 Beasts Heads, 1 Beast Pluck	0	0	2 14	Decomposed, Tubercular abscesses in lungs	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
May 31st	S.S. Argo	Malmö	2 casks Beasts Cheek Trimmings	0	4	0 0	Decomposing.	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
May 31st	S.S. Botnia	Esbjerg	1 cask Beasts intestines	0	2	0 0	Decomposed	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
June 18th	S.S. Rollo	Gothenburg	1 cask Pigs Maws	0	5	1 0	Fermenting	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
June 18th	S.S. Staveley	Hamburg	2 fore quarters Beef	0	1	1 17	Decomposing	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
June 18th	S.S. Immingham	Rotterdam	11 baskets of Shrimps	0	6	3 14	Decomposed	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
June 23rd	S.S. Oldham	Hamburg	1 Beast Carcase	0	1	3 0	Decomposing	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
July 19th	S.S. Botnia	Esbjerg	3 casks Pigs Feet	0	10	0 0	Decomposing	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
July 19th	S.S. Marylebone	Rotterdam	1 basket shrimps	0	0	2 14	Decomposing	Forfeited by Importer.	Destroyed at Fish Manure Works.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Vessel.</i>	<i>Where from.</i>	<i>Nature of Articles.</i>	<i>Weight.</i> <i>Tons, cwt.s, qrs, lbs.</i>			<i>Why condemned.</i>	<i>Whether seized or Forfeited.</i>	<i>How disposed of</i>
July 21st	S.S. Immingham	Rotterdam	44 baskets of Black Currants 4 seives "	0	3	0 0	Unsound	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
Aug. 23rd	G.C. Railway's Butter Warehouse		26 Cheesc	0	11	0 0	Fermenting	Forfeited by owners, the Continental Egg Co.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
Aug. 27th	S.S. Immingham	Rotterdam	2 baskets Plums	0	0	2 0	Unsound	Forfeited by Consignee.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
Aug. 30th Aug. 30th	S.S. Marylebone S.S. Marylebone	Rotterdam Rotterdam	8 baskets Plums 1 basket Shrimps	0	10 0	0 0 2 14	Unsound Decomposed	Forfeited by Importer.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
Sept. 6th	S.S. Marylebone	Rotterdam	7 baskets Plums	0	2	0 0	Unsound	Forfeited by Consignee.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
Sept. 27th	S.S. Leicester	Hamburg	1 hind quarter of Beef	0	1	0 7	Decomposing	Forfeited by Importers, Messrs. J. Sutcliffe & Son.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
Cct. 8th	S.S. Oldham	Hamburg	12 quarters Beef	0	11	0 15	Decomposing	Forfeited by Importers, Messrs. J. Sutcliffe & Son.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
Nov. 2nd	S.S. Express	Malmö	1 cask Pigs Feet	0	4	2 0	Decomposing	Forfeited by Importers, Messrs T. Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.

Statement showing the Total Quantity and Value of Wet Fish and Shell Fish landed at Grimsby during each of the Years 1900—1909.

QUANTITY.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Wet Fish	cwts. 2,149,560	cwts. 1,989,315	cwts. 2,083,106	cwts. 2,739,167	cwts. 3,038,266	cwts. 2,980,000	cwts. 3,510,000	cwts. 3,747,000	cwts. 3,429,000	cwts. 3,310,000
Shell Fish :—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.					
Crabs.....	178,640	245,100	382,740	279,010	500,240					
Oysters	2,100,000	1,420,000	1,225,000	590,000	301,600					
Other Shell Fish..	cwts. 10,370	cwts. 9,140	cwts. 6,044	cwts. 3,011	cwts. 5,865					
						Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

VALUE.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Wet Fish	£ 1,966,647	£ 1,852,865	£ 2,069,609	£ 2,145,355	£ 2,519,464	£ 2,410,600	£ 2,760,000	£ 2,880,000	£ 2,849,000	£ 2,295,000
Shell Fish :—										
Crabs	1,729	2,061	2,879	2,501	3,490					
Oysters	4,190	2,890	2,592	1,436	791					
Other Shell Fish ..	7,010	6,425	4,881	2,425	4,655					
						9,500	11,600	10,000	7,500	6,500
Total Value	1,979,576	1,864,241	2,8079,961	2,151,717	2,528,400	2,420,100	2,771,600	2,890,000	2,856,500	2,301,500

Per Board of Agriculture
(Statistical Branch).

Fish Destroyed as Unfit for Human Food.

Codling	6074	stones	Ling	..	..	..	20	stones	
Plaice	..	..	5518	„	Roes	..	..	24	„
Haddocks	..	..	2273	„	Megrims	..	..	24	„
Cat Fish	..	..	3880	„	Herrings	..	..	12	„
Coal Fish	..	..	700	„	John Dorys	..	..	3	„
Halibuts	..	..	946	„	Prawns	..	..	71	„
Dabs	..	..	392	„	Frozen Salmon	..		355	pounds
Witches	..	..	275	„	Salmon	..	..	92	„
Skate and Roker	..		74	„	Salmon Trout	..	..	11	„
Bream	..	..	72	„	Mackrel	..	..	23	boxes
Gurnets	..	..	48	„	Smelts	..	..	169	„
Cod	..	..	30	„	Kippers	..	..	20	„
Hake	..	..	27	„	Shrimps	..	..	45	baskets
Sprats	..	..	24	„	Lobsters	..	..	70	in number

General Sanitary Conditions of the Docks, Closet Accommodation, Nuisances, &c.

From the large number of nuisances as shown by the reports of the Inspector, it will be seen that a considerable amount of work was done, and much improvement made. Details of the work in this connection were as follows :—

Dirty water closet pans cleansed, 20 ; choked gullies cleansed, 26 ; choked drains cleared, 24 ; choked w.c. pans cleared, 4 ; defective drains relaid, 2 ; defective joints to soil pipes, 2 ; defective joints between soil pipes and pan of w.c., 4 ; defective joints between pan and trap of w.c., 3 ; untrapped drains repaired and trapped, 1 ; inspection chambers built on drains, 2 ; new plug fixed to raking arm of intercepting trap, 1 ; defective soil pipes replaced with new one, 1 ; additional w.c.'s fixed with drains laid to workshops, 3 ; public urinals repaired, 2 ; public trough closets cleansed and repaired, 5 ; new downspouts to replace others broken, 8 ; defective eave spouts repaired, 3 ; new grids to gullies to replace others broken, 2 ; choked downspouts repaired, 1 ; choked inspection chamber cleared, 1 ; cleansing of privy boxes and box holes, 3 ; smoke testing of drains for nuisances, 2 ; new 6" drain laid to replace one of 4" defective, 1 ; workshops limewashed, 29 ; passages to workshops limewashed, 2 ; workshop matchboarded and varnished, 1 ; fish-house floors relaid, 8 ; screening of 4 w.c.'s in workshops, 4 ; workshops measured up, 5 ; w.c. fixed to replace box privy, 1 ; fixing of 9 temporary box privies for herring workers on the west side of the Royal Dock ; disconnecting lavatory waste pipe from drain and made to discharge over a gully.

One water meter chamber was found connected directly to a drain, this was remedied by fixing a sanitary gully.

A great sanitary improvement was made by the erection of one large automatic flush latrine to replace a very large box privy. The latrine is made to seat 4 persons, as compared with 6 seats in the old box privy.

One new box privy fixed to replace a defective one.

A nuisance from rotten and broken eggs running over the roadway at the Royal Dock was remedied by those responsible providing light iron bins for the reception of egg warehouse refuse.

Several dead and decomposing dogs were removed from the foreshore.

Six offensive Cooper's hoop vats were emptied and cleansed.

Complaints were received during the year of a nuisance from the pumping out of the fish offal lighters. The owners were written and warned. More care is now taken, and the nuisance is, I think, abated.

A nuisance was found to exist on the Alexandra Dock, caused by the Railway Company allowing trucks of night-soil to stand close to Adam Smith Street. On notice being sent, the trucks were removed and arrangements made so that in the future they will be sent clear of the Borough boundary.

Complaints were received of a nuisance arising from the oil and manure works in Riby Street. These works have been visited frequently during the year, and steps have been taken to minimise the offensive odours arising during the process, and further complaints of a nuisance existing have not been received.

During the herring season the conditions of the slipway on the west side of the dock has been left over the week end in a condition which left much to be desired from the point of cleanliness. I am pleased to be able to report that when the attention of the Dock Authorities has been called to the matter the conditions have been remedied.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Port Medical Officer of Health.

Grimsby Urban Sanitary Authority.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT,

184 VICTORIA STREET, 1910.

Report of the Borough Sanitary Inspector for 1909.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my 21st Annual Report upon the operations of the Sanitary Department.

SUMMARY.

Drainage.

Wash-out Gullies fixed	39	W.c. (replacing old form)	1
Sharp's Gullies fixed	120	Additional w.c.'s fixed	7
Tile Drains removed	4	New w.c. Pans provided.....	3
New Drains laid	1093	W.c. Pans cleansed	24
Defective Drains relaid	29	W.c. Cisterns renewed or repaired ..	9
Choked Drains cleared	277	New Soil Pipes (on existing w.c.'s) .	5
Interceptors fixed on drain systems .	12	Choked w.c.'s cleared	41
Inspection Chambers built.....	81	W.c.'s and Drains smell-tested	50
Vents fixed on drains	117	Smoke-tests to w.c.'s, &c.	213
Ventilators heightened	17	Visits <i>re</i> cleanliness of hand-flushed	
New Waste Pipes fixed.....	6	w.c.'s	335
Waste Pipes disconnected from sewer	6	Visits <i>re</i> cleanliness of ordinary	
Fall Pipes disconnected from sewer .	161	w.c.'s	141
Fall Pipes repaired	3	Special visits <i>re</i> fall pipes	265
New Gully Covers fixed	12	Special visits <i>re</i> privies	2188
Piggeries drained.....	3	New Privy Boxes put in.....	73
W.c.'s (replacing box privies)	1152	Privies repaired	3
W.c.'s refixed	17		

Routine Work, General Nuisances, &c.

No. of complaints received	906	Eave Spouts renewed or repaired ..	5
Letters and Notices dispatched.....	5920	Fowls removed (lots)	8
Passages repaired	11	Dirty Fowl Runs cleansed	4
Roofs repaired	3	Dirty Houses cleansed	16

Routine Work, General Nuisances, &c. (Continued).

Overcrowded Houses dealt with	10	Inspection of Houses let in Lodg-	
Pigs within limit of dwelling removed	4	ings	1063
Dirty Yards cleansed	3	„ „ Slaughterhouses	1267
Yard Paving repaired	23	„ „ Offensive Trades	101
New Manure Bins	1	„ „ Fish-houses	151
Unsanitary Ashpits removed	5	„ „ Cowsheds	92
New portable Sanitary Bins provided	815	„ „ Milkshops	186
Inspections of Common Lodging-		House-to-House Inspection (visits) . .	379
houses	1198	Visits and re-visits <i>re</i> Nuisances . .	7702
Inspections of Bakehouses	442		
„ „ Workshops	835		

Special reports were submitted during the year concerning the following matters :—

The 4-foot beside and road behind 274 to 320 Hainton Avenue.

The 4-foot beside and road behind 354 to 400, &c., Wellington Street.

New regulations *re* Air Space in Cowsheds.

New regulations *re* Common Lodginghouse deputies.

Storage of fish offal on the Holles Street sidings.

Disinfectant Fluids (not up to the contract standard) against 2 contractors.

The deposit of sewage upon the foreshore near the outfall.

Smells from the then open manhole near the Lincoln Boulevard. (Screen now fixed).

My visit (as the official delegate) to the Congress of English and Scotch Sanitary Inspectors in Glasgow.

The deposit of offensive refuse (manure, &c.) on Corporation land in the West Marsh.

The condition of the 6 plots (Corporation land) unbuilt upon in the West Marsh.

Foul smells (from manure works on the Dock area) to Riby Street residents.

Table Showing the Quantity of Meat, Fruit, &c., destroyed during the Year.

26 whole, and 1 half, Beast Carcases	2 sets of Beast Offal
776 lbs. of Bone Tainted Meat	43 Beast Livers
166 lbs. of Beef and Pork Kidneys	1 Sheep
27 Beast Tongues	13 Pigs
9 boxes of Codfish	503 large bags and 8 baskets of
26 Salmon	Gooseberries.

WATER SUPPLY.

4 samples of water (town supply) were procured and forwarded for the usual quarterly chemical and bacteriological examination, the results being very satisfactory.

14 analyses of pump water were made as follows :—

<i>Location of Pump.</i>	<i>Analyst's Report.</i>	<i>Action taken.</i>
" Intax " Farm, Welholme Rd.	Water impure	Tap replaced pump.
60 Cartergate	Satisfactory	
Mill Yard, Hope Street	Water impure	" " "
230 King Edward Street	" "	" " " (3 analyses)
16 Railway Terrace	Satisfactory	
23 Hope Street	"	
Centre Vale, Nelson Street	"	
Back 59 Bedford Street	Water impure	(4 analyses) well re-bored, new boring necessary, old bore discarded altogether.
152 Albert Street	Satisfactory.	

5 taps were fixed at Nos. 274 to 284 Willingham Street, and 5 others at Nos. 310 to 318 Willingham Street (the bores supplying the springs in each case having failed).

13 taps replaced 2 pumps in Mill Yard, Hope Street ; 5 others replaced 1 pump behind 144 Kent Street ; and 1 tap was fixed at 106 Nelson Street.

Table giving Description and Total Number of Samples under the Food and Drugs Act, submitted to the Public Analyst during 1909.

Description of Sample.	No. of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
New Milks	161	131	30
Old Milk	1	0	1
Golden Syrup.....	1	1	0
Laudanum	1	1	0
Sweet Nitre	9	4	5
Butter	20	19	1
Tincture of Rhubarb	3	2	1
Brandy	1	1	0
Rum	2	2	0
Gin	3	3	0
Whiskey	5	4	1
Pepper	2	2	0
Totals	209	170	39

Result of Analyses, Number of Prosecutions and Decisions of Court thereon during 1909.

Name of Article.	Adulteration.	Decision of Court.
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 3·3%	Wholesaler cautioned by order of Sanitary Committee.
Sweet Nitre	Deficient in Ethyl Nitrite 20%	Trial sample only.
Sweet Nitre	Genuine	Official sample.
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 5% ..	Wholesale dealer cautioned by order of Sanitary Committee.
New Milk	Deficient in Milk fat 8·3%, and containing 5·3% of added water	Fined £1 1s.
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 8·3% and containing 2·2% of added water	Fined £1 3s.

Name of Article.	Adulteration.	Decision of Court.
Butter	Certified to be all Margarine	Defendant was wanted for similar offences in other towns, and was arrested at Grimsby. This case being cited against him ; he was sentenced to six months hard labour.
Whiskey	0.99 degrees below the standard	Defendant cautioned by order of Sanitary Committee.
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 6.66%	All three wholesale dealers cautioned by order of the Sanitary Committee
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 0.66% and containing 1.64% of added water	
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 4.3%	
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 32%..	Fined £6 2s. including costs
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 3.33%	Cautioned by order of the Sanitary Committee
Sweet Nitre	Deficient in Ethyl Nitrite 48.4%	Trial sample only.
Sweet Nitre	Deficient in Ethyl Nitrite 50%	Official sample. Defendant cautioned by Stipendiary ; case dismissed.
Sweet Nitre	Deficient in Ethyl Nitrite 16%, and containing only 87% (by weight) of Alcohol	Trial sample.
Sweet Nitre:.....	Deficient in Ethyl Nitrite 16%, and not Sweet Nitre at all.	Official sample. Defendant cautioned by Stipendiary ; case dismissed.
Tincture of Rhubarb ...	Deficient in total solids 16.5%	Trial sample. None left when official sample demanded
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 40%, added water 10.5%	Trial sample.
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 13.3%, added water 31.7%	Trial sample.
New Milk	Added water 11.7%	Official Sample.
New Milk	Added water 4.7%	Trial sample.
New Milk	Added water 4.8%	Trial sample.
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 1.66%, added water 8.1%	Trial sample.

Name of Article.	Adulteration.	Decision of Court.
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 3%, added water 7·4%	Wholesale dealer to these seven samples threw his milk into the street when sample demanded, and was fined £5 12s. 6d. by the Stipendiary Magistrate.
Old Milk	Deficient in milk fat 7%, ropy and unfit for use.	Trial sample only.
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 5% ..	Defendant cautioned by order of Sanitary Committee.
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 14·3%	Defendant cautioned by the Stipendiary Magistrate. Cases dismissed.
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 15%..	
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 44·5%, added water 5·8%	Trial sample.
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 50%..	Official sample. Fined £6 inclusive.
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 30%..	Official sample. Fined £3 3s. inclusive.
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 13%..	Official sample. Fined £3 3s. inclusive.
New Milk	7·6% of added water.. ..	Trial samples waiting to obtain official samples.
New Milk	4·9% of added water.. ..	
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 2·3%, added water 3·4%	Trial sample.
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 1·7%, added water 6·5%	Trial sample.
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 3·3%, added water 6%	Official samples. Defendant fined £8 8s. inclusive, January 24th, 1910.
New Milk	Deficient in milk fat 5%, added water 6%	
New Milk	7·6% of added water.. ..	Trial sample.
New Milk	4·9% of added water.. ..	Trial sample. (Official samples to follow in 1910).

SUMMARY :—

Total number of samples taken under the Acts during the year	209
Total number of trial samples of all kinds	69
Total number of official milk samples taken at the place of delivery	105
Total number of official samples purchased under the Acts	35
Total number of adulterated samples of all kinds	40
Total number of convictions	7
Total amount of Fines (including costs).....	£34 12s. 6d.

The recommendation of the Board of Agriculture as to "trial samples," especially as regards "milks," has been followed with excellent results, it is the only sure way to arrive at the truth, and is perfectly fair to vendor, wholesaler and producer alike; every effort is made by sampling at the place of delivery, before the milk comes into the possession of the consignee, to protect the latter, and also by so doing protecting the farmer at the same time against an unscrupulous consignee.

Table of Common Lodginghouses in the Borough.

SITUATION.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	Sleeping.	Day.	Registered No. of Lodgers.
Down Yard back of 19 Pasture Street	4	11	9	2	27
50 Upper Burgess Street	1	4	2	1	24
6 Whitgift Street	1	7	5	2	17
8 Whitgift Street	1	3	2	1	6
111 King Edward Street	1	4	3	1	18
130 King Edward Street	1	13	11	1	60
1 Fotherby Street	1	10	7	3	31
31 Fotherby Street	1	4	3	1	12
2 Duncombe Street	1	4	3	1	9
37 Railway Street	1	5	3	2	7
23 Railway Street	1	4	3	1	16
69 Nelson Street	1	7	6	1	33
Back of 25 Havelock Street	1	4	4	Use large room at No. 29.	17
Back of 27 Havelock Street	1	4	4		10
Back of 29 Havelock Street	1	3	2	1	6
156 and 158 Upper Burgess Street	2	8	7	1	32
8 Upper Burgess Street	1	8	6	1	19
4 Holme Street	1	5	4	1	12
6 Holme Street	1	4	3	1	9
8 Holme Street	1	4	3	1	9
48 Upper Burgess Street	1	4	3	Back Kitchen not used.	12
48 Strand Street	1	13	11	2	60
33 Fotherby Street	1	4	3	1	9
No. 1 back 253 King Edward Street	3	3	3	Use large Kitchen of new Lodging House	9
No. 2 " " " "	3	3	3		9
No. 3 " " " "	1	3	3		9
Down Yard " " " "	1	4	3	1	57
At the bottom of King Edward Street, near Cleethorpe Road	1	7	6	1	64
294 Lower Burgess Street	1	6	3	3	6
296 " " " "	1	13	12	1	72
	38	176	140	33	681

Only 1 addition was made during the year—viz., the licensing of the cottage No. 3 down the yard behind No. 253 King Edward Street for 9 beds; these cottages, I understand, it is intended ultimately to remove, including them in an extension of the new building already in use. Considering the fact that the larger number of lodgers are men from Immingham Dock Works, it is worthy of note that no trouble has arisen in the management of the houses in respect of the sanitary regulations.

In the month of April new orders concerning deputies came into force, whereby every keeper of a Common Lodginghouse is required either himself (or by a registered approved deputy) to remain upon the licensed premises between the hours of 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., each keeper was duly notified, deputies were registered, and all arrangements concluded for the observance of the requirement in this detail.

The following summary indicates the work of the year :—

Inspections to Lodginghouses	1198	W.c.'s repaired	2
Choked drains cleared	1	Urinals repaired	1
Rooms cleansed	2	Dayroom walls painted ...	2
Floors repaired	2	Day room walls repaired ..	1
Roofs repaired	1	Broken windows	5
Defective taps repaired	1	New enamelled chamber pails	6
New pillow covers	20	New bedcovers	4
Rooms measured up	6	Byelaws provided	6
Letters and notices sent out	46	Sanitary ashbins provided	1

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

This branch of work is always a difficult one, owing to the constant changes of occupancy, and also because of some houses falling out of use as such, being taken in the ordinary way again by one family ; the chief occupants, however, are people of the labouring class passing from town to town, staying a few days or weeks at the most, the difficulty is chiefly one of overcrowding, though but few are detected. The houses under inspection during the year were 75, the number of rooms being 218 in all ; comprising 77 living, 82 sleeping only, and 59 combined living and sleeping rooms. These accommodate 132 families, viz. : 269 adults and 37 children.

In connection with these houses, 24 w.c.'s replaced box privies, 1 inspection chamber was built upon a drain system, 1 dirty w.c. cleansed, 1 defective eave spout repaired, 5 sanitary bins provided, 3 floors repaired, 1 new bed provided, 1 broken staircase repaired, 10 dirty rooms cleansed, 1 set of new cleansing utensils provided, 3 cases of overcrowding dealt with, and 1 room disinfected.

THE WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The following is a list of the Workshops (classified under the different headings):

MEN'S WORKSHOPS.

Basket Makers	3	Sewing Machine Repairer	1
Blacksmiths	21	Engineers	3
Blind Makers	1	Joiners	24
Block Makers	1	Masons	3
Boot Repairers	83	Painters	6
Bottlers	2	Picture Framers	3
Cabinet Makers	8	Plumbers	16
Carriage Builders	2	Polishers	5
Saddlers	4	Undertakers	8

Sail Makers	1	Upholsterers.....	5
Snood Makers	1	Watch Makers	22
Sweet Boilers	2	Wheelwrights	7
Tailors	36	Wood Carvers	1
Tinners	8	Wood Turners	2
Twine Spinners	1	Trawl Makers	1
Rope Merchants	2	Umbrella Maker	1
Coopers	3	Tattooing	1
Cycle Makers	9	Rag Stores	2

DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS.

Boot Sewers	1	Picture Framers	1
Corset Makers	3	Plain Sewers.....	10
Dressmakers	90	Knitters	22
Laundries	2	Tailors.....	10
Fancy Drapers.....	2	Umbrella Makers	2
Milliners	10	Shirt Makers	3

TENEMENT WORKSHOPS.

Boot repairers 2, Dressmakers 4, Plain Sewing 1.

MIXED WORKSHOPS.

Cattle Oil Manufacturers	2	Milliners	31
Boot Repairers	6	Polishers	2
Bottlers	2	Plumbers	5
Blacksmiths	2	Rag Stores	2
Braiders	5	Rope Turners	3
Cigar Makers	2	Sauce Makers	1
Cabinet Makers	5	Sweet Boilers	1
Carriage Builders	1	Stocking Knitters	2
Dressmakers	62	Tailors.....	41
Dyers	1	Twine Spinners	5
Firewood Works	1	Upholsterers.....	4
Fly Paper Makers	2	Wheelwright	1
Joiners	3	Makers of Rubber Goods	1
Picture Framers	1	Tinner	1
Laundries	8	Undertaker.....	1
Cycle Works.....	2	Umbrella Maker	1
Cooper	1		

The work during the year is summarised as follows :—

New w.c.'s fixed	2
W.c.'s replacing unsuitable pails.....	1
W.c.'s limewashed and cleansed	4
Choked w.c.'s cleared	1

W.c. (approach from workshop direct) since made up—new entrances made ...	2
New drainage laid	1
Letters sent <i>re</i> various matters	80
Ceilings limewashed, varnished or painted	19
Dirty places cleansed	7
Portable bins provided	2
New gullies fixed	16
Yards repaired	1
Yards cleansed	1
Dirty places limewashed	5
Floors repaired	3
Addresses changed	4
Abstracts supplied	10
Rooms measured	14
Total number of inspections	835

Forms 35 were received from His Majesty's Factory Inspector *re* 1 sugar boiler, 7 dressmakers, 1 marine store, 1 net braider, 1 waterpooof garment maker, 1 coachbuilder, 1 whitesmith, 1 blacksmith, 1 hand laundry, 1 boot repairer, 4 milliners, 1 baker, 1 knitter, 5 tailors, 1 cabinet maker, 4 fish driers and curers, 1 motor garage.

Location of Bakehouses, Wholesale and Retail, in the Borough.

Alexandra Road	426 Cleethorpe Road
100 Alexandra Road	107 Convamore Road
64 Ayscough Street	21 Corporation Road
Brewery Street	57 " "
52 Burgess Street	76 " "
102 Burgess Street	Crescent Street
141 Burgess Street	134 Duncombe Street
Bull Ring	50 Donnington Street
55 Buller Street	106 Earl Street
Central Market	32 East Marsh Street
Chantry Lane	37 Flottergate
87 Church Street	48 Freeman Street
41 Chapman Street	64 " "
Back Royal Dock Chambers	127 " "
Cleethorpe Road	156 " "
21 Cleethorpe Road	189 " "
173 Cleethorpe Road	215 " "
217 " "	217 " "
240 " "	Freeman Street
254 " "	246 " "
300 " "	1 Garibaldi Street
321 " "	56 Garden Street
332 " "	14 Grant Street
363 " "	Back 8 Guilford Street

116 Hamilton Street	92 Rutland Street
Opposite 88 Hamilton Street	124 Rutland Street
141 Hainton Avenue	29 Short Street
97 Heneage Road	148 Stanley Street
331 " "	Torrington Street
3 Hilda Street	15A Victor Street
Hope Street	90 " "
66 Holles Street	195 " "
Holme Street	Back 44 Victoria Street
127 King Edward Street	128 Victoria Street
138 " " "	Victoria Street
153 " " "	350 Victoria Street
198 " " "	376 " "
99 Lord Street	412 " "
104 Nelson Street	167 Wellington Street
115 " "	234 " "
27 Newmarket Street	52 Weelsby Street
182 Oxford Street	83 " "
30 Pasture Street	377 " "
70 " "	14 Wellowgate
57 Queen Street	54 Wintringham Road
13A Rutland Street	110 Wood Street
24 " "	48 Yarborough Street
90 " "	Yarborough Street

A total of 96 bakehouses in all, of which 70 are wholesale, and 26 retail ; there are 39 using patent ovens, 46 flash ovens, 7 gas ovens, and 1 hot plate.

The bakehouses, speaking generally, are kept clean, and due regard is paid to the Byelaws framed for their management. During the year 1 bakery was enlarged, 2 gullies were fixed outside bakeries, 1 yard repaired, 1 yard cleansed, 1 new sanitary bin provided, 12 new Byelaw cards supplied, 1 w.c. fixed (replacing a box privy), 5 notices to cleanse bakehouses were issued and complied with, and 5 others requested to limewash out (which was done), and the ceilings of 5 others were plastered or matchboarded and painted, varnished or limewashed ; 81 letters and notices in all were dispatched

Situation of Licensed Slaughterhouses in the Borough.

1	Beside 70 Garibaldi Street	32	Back of 40 Convamore Road
2	Back of 1 Cleethorpe Road	33	„ 92 Garibaldi Street
3	„ 27 „	34	„ 122 „
4	„ 84 „	35	„ 23 Wellowgate
5	„ 295 „	36	„ 14 Grafton Street
6	„ 369 „	37	„ 38 Pelham Street
7	„ 2 Holles Street	38	„ 9 Humber Street
8	„ 19 „	39	„ 49 Yarborough Street
9	„ 39 Corporation Road	40	„ 120 Hildyard Street
10	„ 51 „	41	„ 27 Abbey Walk
11	„ 20 „	42	„ 44 Eastgate
12	„ 36 Freeman Street	43	„ 33 Bethlehem Street
14	„ 126 „	44	„ 79 Lord Street
16	„ 426 Victoria Street	45	„ 60 Ravenspurn Street
17	„ 39 Duchess Street	46	„ 56 Crescent Street
18	„ 39 „	47	„ 2 South Parade
19	In Hope Street (facing saw mills)	48	„ 6 Wood Street
22	In Foundry Inn yard, Church St.	49	„ 128 Weelsby Street
23	„ „ „ „ „	50	„ 129 Macaulay Street
24	In Strand Street	51	„ 30 Oxford Street
25	„ „	52	„ 121 Duncombe Street
27	In Catherine Street, East side	53	„ 110 Fildes Street
28	In King Edward Street (near Havelock Street end)	54	„ 177 Stanley Street
29	In 10-foot (back of 50 Hamilton St.)	55	„ 47 Annesley Street
30	Back of 100 Heneage Road	56	End of Holme Street
31	„ 48 Sixhills Street	57	Top of Willingham Street (near Welholme Road)

ANNUAL REPORT

RE

Slaughterhouses and Offensive Trades Premises

1909.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,

184 VICTORIA STREET,

MARCH 14TH, 1910.

To the Members of the Slaughterhouse and Offensive Trades Sub-Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit, for your information, my report as follows :—

SUMMARY.

No. of Inspections	1267
Defaced Signs repainted.....	2
Sings refixed	4
Choked Drains cleared	1
New Offal Bin provided	1
New Byelaw Cards supplied	16
Smoke Nuisances abated	1
Slaughterhouse Yards repaired	5
Pining Folds repaired	3
Walls repaired	1
Manure Bins repaired	3
Unsanitary Manure Bins removed	1
Dirty Pining Folds limewashed on notice	1
Manure accumulations removed on notice	5
Gullies fixed, replacing unsanitary cesspools.....	3
Defective Water Taps repaired.....	1
Fencing of Slaughterhouse Yard repaired	1
Pigs removed from inside slaughterhouse	1
Letters <i>re</i> various matters sent to occupiers	43

Changes of occupancy during the year—six—viz. :—

House No. 44 from Mr. Rose to Mr. Pettit, and again to Mr. Rose (present occupier).

House No. 43 from Mr. Taylor to Mr. Manwell, and again transferred to Mr. Neal (present occupier).

House No. 38 from Mr. Mesnig to Mr. Burt.

House No. 12 from Mr. Gurnell to Mr. Mumby (temporarily only).

House No. 37, in Hope Street, was discontinued as a slaughterhouse.

House No. 24, in Albion Street (round the Brocklesby Hunt corner), was also discontinued, and is, I understand, to be adapted for use as a fish-house.

The Slaughterhouse, No. 9, in Abbey Walk, had necessary repairs to the floor and outer yard effected, and was then licensed to Henry Walkley, the present occupier.

Pining folds were repaired at houses numbered 17, 34 and 9; and at houses numbered 11, 21, 22, 12 and 40 the outer yards were repaired.

Voluntary reports were made by butchers during the year concerning 26 whole and one half beast carcasses, 1 beast tongue, 43 beast livers, 1 sheep, 14 pigs, 776 lbs. of bone tainted beef, and 166 pounds of beef, pork and pig kidneys. These were all forfeited and condemned for destruction by order of a Magistrate. Including a sum of £342 10s. 6d. paid as compensation by the Butchers' Association, the value of this forfeited food was £373 11s. 6d.

In this connection the Committee will appreciate the action of butchers generally in reporting abnormal appearances in slaughtered animals, as by this means unsound food is withheld from the market. A badly tuberculosed pig (not reported) was removed from slaughterhouse No. 48, and the licensee was fined £3 3s. inclusive.

The total number of slaughterhouses now upon the register is 52, applications for renewal of which are to hand. Will the Committee authorise their re-issue?

OFFENSIVE TRADES PREMISES.

Of these there are 5 tripe dressers, 1 bone boiler, 1 manure works, 1 fish skin scraper, 1 soap boiler, 1 gut scraper, 1 fat boiler, 2 hide markets, 39 fish-houses and fish drying grounds, 1 fish glue maker, and 2 poultry grit works. The two last named are now scheduled as offensive trades, but so far fish glue making is not included, though the premises so used, in Lower Burgess Street, are fitted with modern machinery designed to reduce any likely nuisance to the lowest minimum.

The fish skin scraper's place was cleansed and limewashed out; one sanitary gully was fixed at the Haven Side Manure Works, and provisional licence was allowed to conduct a fat boiling business in Hope Street, the applicant providing a condenser to his copper. Since this has been in use no nuisance has arisen, nor have any complaints been received.

Excluding the fish-houses, 101 inspections were made during the year.

To fish-houses 151 visits of inspection were paid, and the following defects remedied, viz. :—

Gullies fixed, replacing defective or otherwise insanitary ones ...	14
Fish-house floors repaired	3
W.c. walls limewashed or tarred	4
Refuse removed.....	1
Factory Abstracts supplied	1

Will the Committee confirm the licence to use for fat boiling the premises in Hope Street ?

COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The number of cowsheds (within the Borough) number only 12 (as against 15 reported last year), 1 having left the premises for others in the adjacent rural district, 2 others giving up cowkeeping altogether.

As stated in the report for 1908 the extended air space (viz., 800 cubic feet per cow) required by the new regulations, has necessitated a great amount of work and frequent inspections in effecting the alterations, every place (with but one exception, and in this case the number of animals was reduced) had to be dealt with, one new place was built, another almost rebuilt, others were heightened and re-roofed, and the ventilation in all of them made more effective ; a marked improvement has resulted all round, and milk producers in the Borough seem willing to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the regulations—this is as it should be. Suggestions were made that washing water and towels should be provided for the milkers to wash their hands, attention also being drawn to the clauses requiring udders and teats to be cleansed before milking.

The work of the year included 92 inspections, the cleansing of 2 dirty cowsheds, and the measurement and re-measurement of sheds 40 times, 19 letters were sent to occupiers, chiefly concerning matters affecting the alterations.

The number of milkshops upon the register on December 31st, 1908, was 382 ; during 1909 63 milk purveyors were registered for the sale of milk, making a total of 445 on the books.

BOX PRIVIES.

These continue to disappear, the rate of progression, reported month by month to the Sanitary Authority, being considered satisfactory, a very large number of informal and legal notices were served during the year, but it has not been necessary to resort to legal proceedings. No definite refusal to meet the requirements was made, though there have been numerous requests for an extension of time in which to make the change, and these have always been met by your inspector exercising the discretionary power allowed by the Committee, and assisting owners in every possible way. The large cottage property owners have responded nobly, and there is, I think, and hope, little doubt, that given reasonable time and a proper consideration for the owner on the financial side of the matter, we shall be able to say within five years that we have no such thing as a box privy in the Borough.

Thus far operations have been directed to those privies in courts and similar confined places, such as Humber Court, Trinity Street, and the back houses in King Edward Street and Burgess Street, the scope is being widened now, and owners are converting those where the privy is only separated from the pantry by the width of narrow coalhouses, this is being done by our largest owners. I venture to hope that their lead will be copied by the small owner, who will find that it is not only a real advance in house sanitation, but a sound financial investment.

In the year under review (1909) an average of 96 conversions per month was maintained, and 100 per month since January to June, 1910.

Appended is a table showing the location (in Wards) of privy conversions during 1909, and for comparison those for 1908 :—

	Hum.	Well.	Clee.	N.E.	Wlsby.	Wellow.	Can.	Hainton.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	S.	TOTAL.
1908	71	39	1	114	5	39	100	38	27	265	1	26	726
1909	248	45	48	101	14	52	200	86	68	134	71	85	1152

In consequence of the very considerable amount of time taken up in this work, with inspections, re-inspections, and acting almost as clerks of works while work has progressed, it has, of course, not been possible to give other branches of work full attention, the best has, however, been done with the staff at disposal.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following summary indicates the work done in this Department :—

Visits and re-visits to houses (No. of) . . .	704	Fall pipes on sewer direct	30
Houses disinfected	6	Broken fall pipes	5
Rooms disinfected	535	Broken spouts	1

Vehicles disinfected	1	Waste pipes on sewer driect.....	2
Visits <i>re</i> Cholera contacts.....	12	Dirty houses.....	2
Dirty w.c. pans	5	Cases of overcrowding	1
Cracked w.c. pans	3	Leaky privy boxes	20
Chocked drains and w.c.'s	3	Defective yard paving	1
Defective w.c.'s	2	Bad smells in houses	2
Leaky w.c. joints.....	1	Bad smells from drains	3
Broken gully traps	6	Bad smells from manure bins ...	1
Leaky flush pipes	1	Defective room floor	1
Brick cesspools found	1	Milk businesses removed	1
Pump water examined } Analyses . .	14	Removals because of sickness	
Supplying cases		in houses.....	14
Gullies without covers	1		

All matters in this connection are reported to the Medical Officer of Health, whose instructions are strictly observed.

Again I respectfully beg to thank the Council for their patient consideration of the sometimes lengthy reports presented, and their repeated satisfaction with the efforts of the Inspectorial Staff in doing their duty wisely and well. A word of praise is also due to the Assistant Inspectors (including the office staff), whose co-operation throughout the year has been invaluable. The transference of Mr. Madeley to the Port Staff (under the Imported Food Regulations) necessitated the appointment of a new Assistant in the Urban Sanitary Department, Mr. Turner being added in February of 1909.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Henry F. Moody

Borough Sanitary Inspector.

